

2 Budgets Rejected By Senate Reagan Handed Major Setback

WASHINGTON — The Republican-controlled Senate defied both President Ronald Reagan and the Republican leadership Thursday, voting 52-48 to reject a 1984 budget plan calling for nominal tax increases and large deficits.

Overwhelming opposition by Democrats, coupled with the objections of a handful of Republican moderates, doomed the leadership proposal, which also included a 7.5-percent increase in military spending in fiscal 1984.

The vote was a major setback for Mr. Reagan, who had been able to rely on the Senate's Republican majority in the past two years to support his economic program.

It also was an embarrassing defeat for the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, who last week declared that he had the votes to win approval of the plan he had fashioned with Senator Pete V. Domenici, the New Mexico Republican who is chairman of the Senate Budget Committee.

The Republican leaders — who had received Mr. Reagan's reluctant approval — backed a proposed budget that contained tax increases totaling about \$8 billion over the next two years and a 7.5-percent rise in military spending after inflation next year. Mr. Reagan had originally requested an increase of 10 percent in military spending.

The Baker-Domenici budget would have resulted in deficits of \$192.4 billion in 1984 and \$186.3 billion in 1985. But because it lacked Mr. Reagan's proposal for standby authority to raise taxes beginning in fiscal 1986, its deficits would have begun rising after 1985, reaching \$220.1 billion in 1988.

The five Republican moderates — Senators John H. Chafee of Rhode Island, Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland, Robert T. Stafford of Vermont and Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut — later presented their own budget plan providing larger tax increases and smaller deficits.

Democratic leaders urged support for the moderates' proposal, but Republican leaders urged its defeat. The proposal was defeated 53-46.

The moderates' plan would have raised \$8.9 billion in unspecified tax revenue next year. It also would have raised taxes more steeply than the leadership proposal and threatened to force a change in this year's scheduled 10-percent cut in income tax rates.

The Senate then sent the entire issue back to its Budget Committee for redrafting.

Under Senate rules, the committee has three days to write a new budget plan. Mr. Baker said that in the meantime he would try to get the White House to agree to a compromise.

"Frequently, when you're under the gun, people accommodate," Mr. Baker said of Mr. Reagan and his advisers. "I hope they will."

Mr. Reagan has indicated that he would veto any change in the tax cut provisions that are included in existing legislation.

The Democratic-controlled House of Representatives approved in March a budget that increases domestic spending \$30 billion, holds the increase in military spending to 4 percent and raises \$30 billion in federal income, presumably by repealing the 10-percent income tax cut due July 1.

Larry M. Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan would prefer no budget to one that involves large tax increases.

Before Thursday's vote, Mr. Baker conceded for the first time that the Senate may be so deadlocked over the budget fight that it might be unable to produce a spending and revenue plan for 1984.

Under law the Congress is to produce its budget resolution by May 15. There is nothing in the law, however, to force Congress to enact a budget resolution, which is meant to contain a spending and income blueprint for the next fiscal year.

Under the law, a budget resolution does not go to the White House for a presidential signature. But the resolution has political importance and sets binding requirements for congressional committees on how much the government can spend and tax.

The legislation produced by the committees goes to the White House and must be signed into law or vetoed.

Panel Backs New Debt Limit

The House Ways and Means Committee approved Thursday, by a 26-2 vote, the Reagan administration's request to raise the national debt limit by nearly \$99 billion to \$1,389 trillion, covering government obligations through the end of September. United Press International reported.

The full House is expected to consider the debt ceiling legislation Wednesday.



Plan to Divert Lava Is Approved

A Swedish explosives expert, Lennart Abergsten, above, described a plan approved Thursday to divert lava threatening three villages on Mount Etna. Lava will go into channels such as that pictured below. Lava blocked some channels Thursday, but the civil defense minister, Loris Fortuna, approved the plan. Blasting was not expected to start before Saturday.



Lebanon Delays Approving Withdrawal Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — The Lebanese cabinet delayed giving its approval to the final draft of a U.S.-backed agreement for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

President Amin Gemayel convened a special evening meeting of the cabinet to brief ministers on the final text of the draft agreement. But a statement issued after the meeting said the cabinet had decided to suspend discussing the draft apparently until Foreign Minister Elie Salem returned from Damascus, where he was trying to persuade Syria to go along with the pact.

State-run Beirut radio said Mr. Salem, on his second visit to Syria in 10 days, would brief President Hafez al-Assad on a final version of the draft agreement, worked out by U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Mr. Salem will work on "eliminating Syrian fears" about the pact, Lebanese sources told The Associated Press.

Mr. Assad's government and the Syrian news media have been sharply critical of the withdrawal agreement, saying it compromises Syria's security and is an unacceptable reward to Israel for last summer's invasion of Lebanon to drive out Palestinian guerrillas. But the Syrians have stopped short of saying they would not sign it.

Syria's agreement is vital to the pact, since Israel says it will not be a negotiating tactic. Page 2.

Buildup of Syrian and PLO forces in Lebanon is seen as a negotiating tactic. Page 2.

In Washington, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Thursday he was "very encouraged and optimistic" about the prospects for withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon on the basis of his talks in Paris with the Saudi Arabian defense minister.

But Prince Sultan, with whom Mr. Weinberger consulted in Paris, indicated that his country would not put pressure on Syria to withdraw from Lebanon. He said Saudi Arabia was "not the instrument of any other state, big or small, to exercise pressure against the interests of the Arab nation."

He also said, however, that the

Syrians' departure "will depend on the will of Lebanon."

Israeli and Lebanese negotiators will meet Friday in the Israeli resort of Netanya for their 34th session of talks. An Israeli spokesman in Jerusalem said he expected the meeting to finalize the agreement, exchange texts and set a date for a signature ceremony.

He said the United States assured Israel Thursday that Lebanon was determined to sign the troop withdrawal agreement despite Syrian pressure to reject it.

"We hope and expect that the agreement will be signed next week," another Foreign Ministry official said.

Avi Pazner, a spokesman for the ministry, told a television interviewer, "In the talks that were held today in Jerusalem, Ambassador [Philip C.] Habib promised us that the Lebanese are determined to sign the agreement with us and we hope that is the case."

"We have received from the Lebanese, via Habib, clarifications that satisfy the questions we raised."

Israeli officials said the clarifications concerned security arrangements in southern Lebanon once Israeli troops vacate the region

they invaded for the purpose of eliminating the PLO guerrilla threat to northern Israel.

In an interview with the Yedioth Ahronoth newspaper, Defense Minister Moshe Arens said the Soviet Union and the Syrians "are doing everything they can so Gemayel doesn't sign an agreement with Israel."

Mr. Gemayel and President Assad held a telephone conversation Wednesday night that was officially described in Beirut as cordial.

In Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, an Israeli soldier was killed Wednesday where Israeli and Syrian forces confronted each other, an Israeli military spokesman said Thursday. He was part of a patrol that came under fire from Syrian-controlled territory, the spokesman said.

The Lebanese parliament extended the cabinet's special powers to rule by decree for four months and prolonged its own terms for 18 months, government officials said.

The parliament was elected in 1972 for a four-year term. But the 1975-76 civil war prevented the holding of general elections and its terms have been repeatedly extended because of the continued war and unrest.

U.S. figures on the two blocs tell their own story. The EC, with a population of 265 million, had a combined gross national product of nearly \$2.8 trillion in 1980, while the Comecon nations, with a

population of more than 375 million, had a GNP of \$2.02 trillion.

This difference translates into a huge gap in living standards. The European nations had 311 automobiles for every 1,000 people, for instance, compared with 71 for the Comecon countries.

Like the Soviet Union, most of the East European states sought a cure for lack of growth in large-scale imports of Western technology, but this proved of limited value as anticipated growth failed to materialize and big debts to Western banks turned sour. Worse still, Western technology often proved difficult to integrate into less advanced economies.

Problems within the bloc that arose from the worsening economic climate were compounded by growing friction over terms of trade.

The Russians argue that trading arrangements have involved by subsidies by the Kremlin to allied states, largely as a result of policies that undervalued Soviet deliveries of energy and raw materials and overpriced machinery and agricultural products that the European states sold in return.

In addition, Moscow consistently allowed the European states to carry imbalances in the bilateral trade, in effect extending interest-free credit. Western calculations have put the cost of these Soviet transfers at \$18 billion for the European members of Comecon in 1980 alone, with another \$5 billion for Cuba, Vietnam and other dependent

nations. It has long been believed by ordinary people in the Soviet Union that other members of the bloc, particularly Poland, have been living off Soviet largesse.

East Europeans see matters differently. While conceding that the terms of trade have been tipped in their favor, they see this as a fair charge to the Russians for imposing a closed political and economic system after World War II. Moreover, in recent years they have seen the balance shifting back toward Moscow as a result of a rapid increase in the price of Soviet energy supplies.

Cheap Soviet oil, in particular, has been a mainstay of Comecon. But in 1975, after the first leap in oil prices set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Moscow shifted to a new formula that has had the effect of moving the Comecon price progressively closer to OPEC levels.

From an effective subsidy of 50 percent on the OPEC price in 1981, the Kremlin has shifted to a 10 percent subsidy this year.

With oil accounting for 30 percent of Soviet exports to Comecon partners, the rising price has become one of the major issues in negotiations over a summit meeting. According to East European officials who have discussed the matter here, some agreement on energy pricing is essential before a summit meeting can be held.

U.S. to Propose Curbs On Missile Warheads

By Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States will offer a new arms control proposal to the Soviet Union calling for "equal global limits" on warheads for intermediate-range missiles when talks on the missiles resume next week in Geneva, officials say.

Paul H. Nitze, the chief U.S. negotiator at the talks, will be prepared to discuss specific warhead ceilings with the Russians if Moscow accepts the basic concept, the officials said Wednesday. Mr. Nitze leaves for Geneva Saturday after a final meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

The administration will ask the Soviet Union to suggest what it thinks the ceiling on total warheads should be. "The draft treaty will have blanks for numbers," an official said. Meanwhile, U.S. arms specialists have begun to study various numerical limits that might be acceptable to the United States.

No ceiling on warheads was agreed upon when the National Security Council met to discuss the issue last week, the administration officials said. But serious consideration was given to a 300-warhead limit for each side, with freedom to mix Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

Such a ceiling would permit the United States to deploy about half of the 572 intermediate-range missiles now scheduled to be positioned in Europe starting this December unless some agreement is reached at the Geneva talks.

"Three hundred is the number at

New Offer Is Expected Next Week

the back of our heads," one of the officials said.

"It's not an official figure yet, but it's the target most talked about," another said.

Administration officials have told congressional committees that the ceiling must be a significant arms reduction offer, yet make sense militarily, economically and politically.

This means, it was explained, that the number must be large enough to justify the cost of producing the missiles. Equally, administration analysts reason, any treaty must permit deployment of enough of the missiles to be seen by NATO allies as more than a token.

"A figure of 300 would satisfy the conditions that were laid out," a congressional source said.

At present, the United States has no intermediate-range missiles capable of reaching Soviet soil from Western Europe.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization decided in 1979 to deploy 572 intermediate-range missiles — 108 Pershings and 464 cruise missiles — each of which has a single warhead, following the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles that began in 1977.

The Russians have reportedly

deployed 351 SS-20s, each of which has three warheads. Military officials say 243 of them are in Europe, west of the Ural Mountains, and the rest are in Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

In addition to the SS-20s, the Soviets have about 300 single-warhead SS-4 and SS-5 missiles in Europe.

From the U.S. viewpoint, the existing Soviet weapons and the planned U.S. missiles form the only bargaining chips at the Geneva talks. Moscow, however, also wants to count the 162 British and French ballistic missiles, since those weapons are also targeted on the Soviet Union.

This has become a major stumbling block in the talks. London and Paris refuse to permit their weapons to be subject to negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Washington also objects, because the British and French forces are independent of U.S. control.

Initially at Geneva, Mr. Reagan proposed the so-called zero option, in which the United States would cancel deployment of its 572 missiles if the Soviets dismantled all of its SS-20s, SS-4s and SS-5s.

The Russian refusal to offer instead to reduce their force to 162 — the size of the French and British forces.

Mr. Reagan then called for an interim agreement on equal numbers of warheads on each side. The Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, recently offered to count warheads as well as missiles in striking an East-West balance.

Chile Protest Biggest Since Army's Coup

By Juan de Onis
International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — Two persons were killed by gunfire in a working-class district and middle-class housewives beat on pots from their windows in an outburst of discontent against the government of President Augusto Pinochet.

The "day of national protest" organized Wednesday by opposition political groups, including Communists and Christian Democrats, fell short of a general strike, but it was the most visible protest against the military regime in nearly 10 years since the overthrow of the late President Salvador Allende.

The day of protest, at the end of which about 350 persons were detained, was a tremor, not an earthquake. But under the repressive conditions in which Chileans have lived for nearly a decade, it was a sign that dissenters are prepared to run some risk in pursuit of political liberalization.

The key failure of the protest organizers was in the copper mines, Chile's key industry, where production was normal at Chuquibambilla and El Teniente, the two mining centers. Leaders of the copper workers' union had planned a partial stoppage, but General Pinochet threatened any strikers with dismissal and prosecution.

The success of the movement came primarily in the middle-class sections of this capital, where housewives beat pots and motorists blew horns creating a din for five minutes at 9 P.M.

These were techniques used by the middle-class opposition to Allende. The protest against the present government grows out of Chile's economic crisis and political repression applied against dissenters, which include many students of middle-class families.

In working-class suburbs and shantytowns, demonstrators burned automobile tires at intersections.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Kremlin Accuses U.S. Over Shift on Missiles

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda has rejected the possibility of granting aspects of Yuri V. Andropov's latest proposal on medium-range nuclear missiles after Reagan administration proposals to produce an agreement at negotiations in Geneva.

In an editorial prepared for publication Friday, the newspaper noted that President Ronald Reagan had pledged to give serious study to the offer Mr. Andropov put forward last week.

The newspaper said that this appeared to mean that the United States would like to "adapt" the central feature of the Soviet proposal — a readiness to use warheads as well as launchers as the basic unit of account — to the existing U.S. offer.

"A negative answer can be given to this question right away," the newspaper said.

The editorial, which was regarded as an authoritative reflection of the Kremlin's views, was published in advance by the official Tass news agency.

The article offered a gloomy assessment of the Geneva talks, which resumed on Tuesday. It concluded that the United States had blocked progress because it did not want an accord that would halt the planned deployment of 572 American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, said to begin in several West European nations in December.

The newspaper said the U.S. delegation would be bringing to Geneva the proposal Mr. Reagan put forward last week, which would hinge on an agreement to reduce existing and planned deployments to an equal but unspecified number of warheads. This would allow the United States to deploy some of its weapons, while requiring the Soviet Union to dismantle a part of its force of about 600 missiles, including 243 triple-warhead SS-20s.

Pravda said that this amounted to a demand for unilateral cuts in the Soviet armory, which it called absurd.

Mr. Andropov said last week that the Kremlin was ready to use numbers of warheads as well as the numbers of missiles and planes in reaching an accord. But Mr. Andropov held to the essence of his earlier bid, under which the Soviet Union would reduce its arsenal to the level maintained by Britain and France if the United States would forgo its deployments altogether.

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■ Max Wykes-Joyce tells why "The Essential Cubans" exhibition in London is essential viewing for lovers of modern art. In Arts/Leisure.

Slow Growth, High Prices Put Strains on Soviet Economic Alliance

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — When the Soviet Union built a headquarters for Comecon, the trading bloc that links Moscow and its Communist allies, officials selected a prime site by the Moscow River and erected one of the capital's tallest buildings, a 31-story steel-and-glass structure that looks out on a broad horizon.

More than a decade later, the view is about the most heartening thing left for the organization, whose bleak economic prospects and internal strains have developed to the point where it has had to postpone repeatedly a long-planned summit meeting.

The meeting, which would be the first since 1971, has been in preparation since at least early 1981. But in four high-level meetings in Moscow this year, including one that ended last week, officials have been unable to agree on an agenda.

Enough has emerged from the organization's communiqués and articles in the Soviet press to indicate that the nub of the problem lies in the Kremlin's pressure for more economic integration of the member states. Along with this is a range of continuing troubles, including resentment among the East European states at the rising cost of Soviet energy and raw material supplies, notably oil.

The situation appears to have worsened since the Soviet leadership passed last November to

Yuri V. Andropov. Mr. Andropov has broken new ground by advocating that the Soviet Union look elsewhere in the bloc, notably to Hungary, for guidelines to domestic economic reform.

But he has also stepped up pressure for increased rationalization of the economies of the Comecon states, thus increasing apprehension among allies who fear a further undermining of their already fragile sovereignty.

In addition to the Soviet Union, Comecon — the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance — includes Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Cuba and Vietnam.

The Soviet authorities have long wanted changes in the disjointed manner in which the organization operates. The most important change would be closer coordination of the planning process in each of the member states. The Russians have urged the adoption of a common master plan that would cover the period up to the end of the century, instead of the current five-year plans.

The catchword in Soviet articles is "specialization," the idea being that the member states end the duplication in industrial production and concentrate on the areas of their greatest expertise.

Under such arrangements, East Germany, which is well ahead of other Comecon members in robotics and microelectronics, would increase its investments, yielding other activities — perhaps auto manufacturing — to the Soviet Union or

other members. In addition, Moscow is pushing the idea of joint companies, with expertise and investment from one country being welded to that of another in a single plant or series of plants.

The prescriptions sound like an attempt to emulate some of the successes of the European Community, where the reduction of tariffs and other barriers has led to a more rational system.

Although Comecon existed in primitive form as early as 1949, it has never managed to develop into much more than a forum for management of bilateral trading agreements. The absence of coherent economic arrangements throughout the group is shown in the failure to make the ruble into a fully convertible currency within the bloc, despite the fact that the bulk of interstate transactions are denominated in the Soviet currency. This has led to complaints by Moscow's partners that they cannot use ruble surpluses to buy products elsewhere in the bloc.

Other obstacles to the bloc's growth include a wider railroad gauge in the Soviet Union than that in most other countries of Eastern Europe, the absence of modern highways and failure to agree on standardized container sizes for freight shipments.

U.S. figures on the two blocs tell their own story. The EC, with a population of 265 million, had a combined gross national product of nearly \$2.8 trillion in 1980, while the Comecon nations, with a

population of more than 375 million, had a GNP of \$2.02 trillion.

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Problems within the bloc that arose from the worsening economic climate were compounded by growing friction over terms of trade.

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In addition, Moscow consistently allowed the European states to carry imbalances in the bilateral trade, in effect extending interest-free credit. Western calculations have put the cost of these Soviet transfers at \$18 billion for the European members of Comecon in 1980 alone, with another \$5 billion for Cuba, Vietnam and other dependent

border at Uludere in the east
province of Flakkari when
came under fire.

El Salvador Is Warned On Killings

Senate Panel Backs Condition on Funds

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted Thursday to cut off U.S. aid to El Salvador unless the Salvadoran government submitted a plan to stop rightist "death squads" from killing civilians.

The action was on an amendment by Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, to the foreign aid bill. The amendment was passed by voice vote. The bill will go to the full Senate when completed.

Mr. Glenn, a contender for the Democratic 1984 presidential nomination, said an estimated 30,000 civilians had been killed by the death squads since 1979. "We're interested in getting the killing stopped," he said.

"If this problem of death squads is not brought under control, I'm afraid U.S. support will fade away," said the committee chairman, Charles Percy, an Illinois Republican.

The amendment would end foreign aid after 1983 presidential inauguration, said an estimated 30,000 civilians had been killed by the death squads since 1979. "We're interested in getting the killing stopped," he said.

Political Solution Backed — Earlier the New York Times reported in Washington:

The compromise military aid measures for El Salvador that have been approved separately by the Senate and House committees reflect the widespread belief in Congress that the Salvadoran conflict can be ended only by a political solution, according to legislators who debated the proposals.

Some members of Congress said they regarded the new compromise as the harbinger of a new era of bipartisanship in foreign affairs.

"I sense the spirit of Senator Vandenberg in this room this morning," said Representative Thomas P. Lantos, Democrat of California, referring to the late Arthur Vandenberg, a Michigan Republican who helped fashion a bipartisan foreign policy after World War II.

Representative Dan Rostenkowski, a Florida Democrat, told his colleagues that in creating Wednesday's compromise in the House, "We're relying on a political solution of this problem."

The measure specifies that the Salvadoran government must begin an "unconditional dialogue" with the opposition or face a cutoff of military aid within 90 days of the legislation's enactment.

Under the compromise, the Salvadoran government would be exempt from such a dialogue if the opposition refused to participate.

The plan, which the Reagan administration said it would accept, was fashioned by Mr. Fawcett in more than 30 meetings with Democrats, Republicans and administration officials.

Its prospects for final passage appeared bright in view of the lopsided vote and administration approval.

The compromise called upon the Salvadoran government to prepare a semiannual list of human rights objectives, to be presented by the president to Congress.

If dissatisfied with either El Salvador's plan or its progress on it, Congress could end military aid by a veto in both houses after six months. Thereafter, further aid would depend upon a joint resolution of approval by both houses.

The provision replaced a more stringent requirement, approved by a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, that the president must certify that the Salvadoran government had made specific progress concerning human rights.

The House committee's measure would prohibit the president from drawing on contingency funds in fiscal 1982. President Ronald Reagan used \$55 million in contingency funds, in addition to the \$26 million appropriated by Congress.

The committee also approved, 21-7, an additional \$15 million in military aid for fiscal 1984 and 1985, bringing the total to \$65 million in both years. However, at least \$5 million of the additional \$15 million must go to medical supplies and the remainder to training troops outside El Salvador.

The committee also approved by voice vote a provision under which El Salvador would initially receive only half the \$140 million earmarked for economic aid, depending on progress in land reform.

Mr. Reagan had requested a total of \$136.3 million in military aid for El Salvador in fiscal 1983, and \$86.3 million in fiscal 1984. The House has thus far approved \$56 million for fiscal 1983, and the Foreign Affairs Committee has declined to increase the amount.

Turk Asks Greek Asylum

KOMOTINI, Greece — A 28-year-old Turkish schoolteacher asked for political asylum in Greece Thursday after swimming across the River Evros that marks the Greek-Turkish border in Thrace, police here said. They said the fugitive claimed he was an opponent of Turkey's military regime.

U.S. Seeks Extended French Tax Break

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — U.S. officials here say they are making progress in attempts to extend the exemption for Americans, particularly businessmen, from France's wealth tax, to five years and possibly beyond.

The low-key negotiations, aimed at amending the U.S.-French tax treaty, could be completed within several weeks, the officials said. Political observers said that the talks, if successful, could touch off a political controversy.

"Given the tough austerity measures presently being imposed on Frenchmen, such as higher taxes, the singling out of wealthy Americans for special treatment could well create a flap here," a senior diplomatic official said.

A senior U.S. Treasury Department official said the negotiations were "complicated, but we are encouraged by the French response so far."

He added that the department regularly seeks "fair" tax treatment for U.S. residents living abroad, "given the vulnerability of the U.S. taxpayer, and in the interests of promoting free trade and investment flows."

"We certainly are aware of the problems regarding the tax situation of Americans in France, and it may be too early to speak of progress," a senior French Finance Ministry official said, "but we are sensitive about the difficulties."

The final decision on the exemption, he said, will be made personally by Jacques Delors, the minister of economy, finance and budget.

The Reagan administration and the French government started the negotiations in January in response to complaints about

the tax from American business executives and wealthy U.S. residents in France.

The wealth tax is part of the Socialist government's fiscal program imposed last June and applies to the worldwide net assets of all residents whether or not they are French citizens. It has been highly criticized as being unfair by conservative groups. A foreigner is considered a French resident after living in the country for two years.

The tax is imposed at a rate of one-half of 1 percent on assets valued at between 3 million and 5 million francs (\$407,000 and \$679,000) at 1 percent on assets of between 5 million and 10 million francs, and at a rate of 1.5 percent on assets exceeding 10 million francs.

Immediately after the tax was imposed, American nationals, alone among foreign residents of France, were granted a three-year exemption by the French government.

The move by the Finance Ministry came in response to U.S. business leaders, acting through the American Chamber of Commerce, who urged that the exemption was needed, mainly to accommodate U.S. executives living in France and, indirectly, to encourage U.S. investments.

"Many of the Americans coming over here for the big corporations and banks come over for five years and then go back — for them the wealth tax is presently imposed simply is not fair," said a director of the chamber, an American businessman who declined to be identified.

He added that the present three-year exemption is insufficient. "Five years would be better and would satisfy the business community," he added.

U.S. Treasury and business officials also noted that inheritance taxes are higher in the United States than in France and that the

wealth tax, once paid, cannot be credited against U.S. income taxes. They also contended that U.S. nationals in France generally are more forthcoming in reporting their assets and income than others.

Although they were in the minority, some wealthy U.S. businessmen interviewed during the last several days said they believed that the exemption should be open-ended, and U.S. negotiators are indeed seeking a longer wealth-tax holiday.

"We know some senior American people and investors in the higher brackets are leaving France and so five years is a minimum in what we are hoping for," the Treasury Department official said.

Several of the Americans said during interviews, asking that they not be identified, that they had already changed their legal residence to avoid the wealth tax altogether.

"I am living in another Common Market capital now. The wealth tax, but also restrictions imposed by the Socialists, such as exchange controls, simply became more than I cared to put up with," said an American businessman who formerly lived in Paris.

"Even a five-year exemption will not suffice," said another U.S. businessman who recently established residence in another European capital. "I will simply wait until the government here changes and we get a more flexible approach."

However, wealthy Americans who have changed their legal residence to avoid the tax were estimated by U.S. tax lawyers in Paris at a maximum of several hundred, out of a total 30,000 to 50,000 Americans estimated to be residing in France.

"The people pushing for the exemption beyond five years are in a very small minority, but obviously influential," a U.S. tax lawyer said.

Nun Gives Up Vows In Abortion Dispute

By Iver Peterson

New York Times Service

DETROIT — Agnes Mary Mansour, a Roman Catholic nun who was ordered by her church to resign as director of the Michigan Department of Social Services because of her support for state-financed abortions, said that she had given up her religious vows rather than face expulsion from her order.

Miss Mansour said Wednesday that she was told Monday by Bishop Anthony Bevilacqua of Brooklyn, a representative of Pope John Paul II, that the Vatican had rejected her request for a leave of absence from her religious order to direct the department and that she would face a church trial leading to her dismissal from the order, the Sisters of Mercy, if she did not resign.

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Roman Catholic authority, said she would object to her accepting the appointment unless she publicly repudiated the department's financing of abortions for poor women.

When Sister Mansour said she was opposed to abortion but would not endorse denying it to poor women when it was available as a matter of law to all women, the archbishop brought the issue before the Vatican.

The archbishop and the diocese made no comment Wednesday on Miss Mansour's decision, but Monsignor Clement H. Kern, one of her supporters, argued that Miss Mansour's stated opposition to abortion should have satisfied the church. "She has a wonderful background, spiritually as well as in administration," he said. "I feel very bad that she decided to give up her vows."

Frances Kissling, executive director of Catholics for a Free Choice, a group that supports a woman's right to abortion, characterized Miss Mansour's resignation as an example of the "intractability of Rome on the subject of women" under John Paul II.

Miss Mansour criticized the church for what she called its failure to "dialogue" with her and her order on the issue and also implied that Rome had hardened its views under John Paul II.

"I believe in a tradition of obedience more fully developed in the church in Vatican II," she said, referring to the liberalization of some church practices begun under Pope John XXIII. "It is for me an obedience born out of mutual dialogue and openness to seek the truth."

But Archbishop Edmund Szoka of Detroit, the area's principal



Agnes Mary Mansour

Amin Ex-Police Chief Loses Court Appeal

United Press International

KAMPALA, Uganda — The Court of Appeal on Thursday upheld a death sentence against the police chief of the former dictator, Idi Amin, for murdering a Kampala businessman in 1973.

Kassim Obura, former police commissioner and second in command of Marshal Amin's feared Public Service Unit, can now have his execution halted only by President Milton Obote. Mr. Obote was found guilty in 1981 of murdering Sam Dunga at the Public Service Unit headquarters after the secret police had abducted the businessman when a forgery case against him was dismissed.

The independent expenditures were challenged in federal court by the commission and Common Cause, a private citizens group. A federal court in Washington had ruled that the law did ban such expenditures but then held that the statute itself was unconstitutional.

The U.S. Supreme Court upheld the lower court on a 4-to-4 tie, leaving the issue in legal limbo.

Defenders of the independent expenditures have argued that they are legal because they are not contributions to a candidate's campaign but are merely independent efforts on behalf of the donors.

Federal campaign law says independent committees may spend no more than \$1,000 for anything that would be considered a campaign expense.

Panel Would Curb Aid to Campaigns

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Federal Election Commission moved Thursday to block political action committees from pouring millions of dollars into any future presidential election campaigns as they did for Ronald Reagan in 1980.

By a 5-1 vote, the commission ruled that the "independent expenditures" would violate the limits set in federal election law.

The decision was made in response to a request for advisory opinions from the National Conservative Political Action Committee and the Fund for a Conservative Majority. These and other conservative fund-raising organizations raised and spent several million dollars in support of Mr. Reagan's campaign.

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Study Backs Pesticide Safety Tests Found Invalid by EPA

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A study by the Environmental Protection Agency has found that two-thirds of all tests conducted by a big private research laboratory to establish the safety of pesticides and herbicides now on the market are scientifically invalid.

The report, which took five years to prepare, finds that almost all 212 pesticides and herbicides cleared by Industrial Bio-Test Laboratories of Northbrook, Illinois, were subjected to at least one invalid test. Many of the pesticides and herbicides are in wide use, including Caplan, Paraquat, Lasso, Machete, Orthene and Carbosulfan.

Agency officials said the report raised what one of them called "big questions" about the chemicals tested by the company that are still on the market.

But the agency said it could not determine whether the profits were excessive "since there are no generally accepted criteria as to what constitutes excessive profits."

The agency found that Newport News Shipbuilding showed a 37-percent profit on one submarine repair contract and 30.6 percent on another, while U.S. Steel showed a 27-percent profit on several contracts for components of Trident submarines.

A third company, Cabot Corp., had a 66-percent profit on a contract for large valves for nuclear-powered submarines while a fourth corporation, the Carbosulfan Co., has a 25-percent profit from supplying material used in nuclear propulsion plants.

The companies agreed for the most part that the figures were correct but disagreed in some instances with the congressional agency's accounting methods. And they asserted that, in any event, the profits had been justified by performance and risk.

A Defense Department spokesman said, "The prices paid were appropriate."

The accounting office report appeared likely to open a new chapter in the long feud between Admiral Rickover, who retired on Jan. 31, 1982, and navy contractors.

The admiral is still making speeches and writing articles about naval issues. He has repeatedly accused contractors of being inefficient, doing poor work and making high profits. Many contractors, in turn, have said they found him to be arbitrary and unrealistic.

The admiral submitted his charges about excessive profits in a letter included on June 16, 1981, in the hearing record of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Procurement and Military Nuclear Systems. The subcommittee chairman, Representative Samuel S. Stratton, Democrat of New York, asked the General Accounting Office to investigate.

The agency found that Newport News Shipbuilding earned an average of 21.7 percent in profit before taxes on seven submarine repair contracts with a total price of \$42.6 million. In one case, the price was \$7.2 million, the costs incurred \$5.3 million and the profit \$1.9 million.

In another instance, Newport News Shipbuilding charged \$219.7 million for overhauling six submarines, plus \$39.5 million in management fees, providing a profit of 18 percent.

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Serious Media With Hitler

Anthony Lewis

Atomic Power Plants Alerted by U.S. Agency To 'Insider' Sabotage

By Milton R. Benjamin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has sent a bulletin to the nation's nuclear power plants alerting owners of an increase in acts of "insider" sabotage by employees.

"It is not a mushrooming crime wave or anything," said Edward J. Jordan of the commission's office of inspection and enforcement. But Mr. Jordan said the commission was receiving more reports of "deliberate acts directed against plant equipment in vital areas" than it did three or four years ago.

In a bulletin sent to nuclear power plants May 4, the commission said plant managers are "not totally prepared" to deal with some of the situations arising from inside sabotage.

The commission chairman, Nunnzio J. Palladino, in a letter in February to Representative Edward J. Markey, a Massachusetts Democrat, said 11 incidents had been "directed against plant equipment in vital areas at operating nuclear power stations" in the past three years.

The incidents involved such acts as cutting control wires, dumping metal chips into the lubricating oil of reactor cooling pumps and tampering with valves in a way that allowed release of radioactive gas into the atmosphere.

The bulletin warned that the potential for such acts by employees must be recognized, and told the owners they must be ready to decide quickly whether "continued operation is justified and whether systems necessary for a safe shutdown are operable."

The commission has shied away from using the word "sabotage" to describe any of the incidents that have occurred in plants over the years.

Mr. Jordan acknowledged that there have been incidents at nuclear power plants "that were difficult to explain, which one expert may have been an act of defiance or to aggravate the staff or for whatever purpose." He said none could be called "an overt act of sabotage."

Many of these, he said, stemmed from "labor problems, a personal grudge type of thing, or a grudge against a utility."

"No serious plant event has occurred as a result of these acts," Mr. Jordan said. "But there has been equipment made inoperable so that the probability of an event — given some other things — was increased, so the risk to the public was increased slightly."

Two examples cited by the commission in its bulletin illustrate the risk that inside sabotage can pose.

The first example involved the Salem nuclear power station in southern New Jersey, which only two weeks ago was given permission to restart following an incident in February that was described as the most serious safety problem since the Three Mile Island accident near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1979.

On May 1, 1982, the commission said, instrument valves were "apparently" deliberately mispositioned in a way that knocked out the steam generator feedwater pump, forcing the operator to immediately reduce power to keep the reactor from going into an emergency shutdown.

The bulletin said that the plant owner "concluded that this deliberate act could have been the result of a labor dispute."

The second incident took place at the Beaver Valley plant near Pittsburgh on June 5, 1981. There, a valve normally closed was found open, and "the chain and padlock which secured this valve in the open position were missing," the commission said.

With the valve shut, emergency cooling water would not have been available for high-pressure injection into the core in the event of an emergency, according to the commission. The commission said it believed the motive was harassment of the utility and not sabotage.

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Robert Hawke

Iraqis Warn Japanese on Iran Project

Reuters

BAGHDAD — Iraq warned Japanese companies Thursday not to resume work on a big petrochemical complex at the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini, saying the \$3.5-billion project was a war target.

Iran's deputy oil minister for petrochemical affairs, Mostafa Taheri, said in Tehran on Sunday that Iran wanted Japanese companies to resume work on the project as soon as possible. He said he would be holding talks in Tokyo this week to try to reach agreement with the Mitsui-led consortium involved.

The official Iraqi news agency quoted a spokesman as saying: "We advise Japan not to get involved in the repair of Iran's petrochemical complex as long as the war continues... because this complex is a target for our air force and rockets."

"We will strike as soon as repair work starts," the spokesman said, adding that safety of Japanese workers could not be guaranteed.

The complex was 85 percent complete when the 1979 Iranian revolution began. Work resumed in 1980, but stopped again after war erupted and Iraqi planes bombed the site, about 45 miles (75 kilometers) from the Iraqi border.

In Tokyo, a spokesman for the consortium said the group was sticking to its policy of postponing work on the complex while the Gulf war continues. The Japanese government supported the group's stance, he added.

Mr. Taheri began talks in Tokyo Wednesday with representatives of the Japanese consortium, known as the Iran Chemical Development Co., but no details of the discussion were given.

Meanwhile, Iran's national news agency reported that at least 16 people were killed and 120 injured Thursday in an Iraqi missile attack on the western town of Andimeshk.

Andimeshk is 6 miles north of the city of Dezful, where Iran said 60 people were killed and more than 300 injured in two Iraqi missile attacks late last month.

Mahathir on Europe Tour

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia met Thursday with President Peter Stambolic of Yugoslavia and then left for Turkey, on the second part of a European tour that will also take him to Romania.

Under the fuel-supply agreement, Mr. Miller said, nuclear material produced at Tarapur may be reprocessed in Indian facilities only with the concurrence of the United States. He acknowledged that India maintains a "different legal view" of the reprocessing provision and said that discussions on that issue were continuing.

Responding to persistent reports in the Indian press that employees at Tarapur have been exposed to dangerous levels of radiation as a result of leaks caused by a lack of spare parts, H.N. Sethna, chairman of the Department of Atomic Energy, said at a news conference in Bombay Wednesday that a lack of parts is "a matter of concern," but he said the safety of employees was not in danger.

Mr. Sethna said some employees had been exposed to radiation above the acceptable 5,000 millirems a year, but he maintained that the effects of radiation over a long period of time had not been adequately studied and that an individual could be safely exposed to 10,000 millirems in any single exposure or up to 100,000 millirems in his lifetime. A millirem is a unit of effective radiation absorbed by body tissue.

U.S. and Indian officials said that India's concern about the spare-parts holdup had been expressed in detail to U.S. Ambassador Harry G. Barnes Jr. before he left for Washington last month to prepare for Mr. Shultz's visit.

The secretary of state is due here after attending the Association of Southeast Asian Nations conference June 27-28 in Bangkok.

U.S. officials said Thursday that while they are concerned about the safety of the Tarapur reactor, which is Bombay's primary source of electricity, supply of spare parts can only be made in conformity to the 1978 U.S. Nuclear Nonproliferation Act, which bars resupply of fuel because of India's refusal to accept full international inspection of all its nuclear facilities.

"At no time during the settlement discussions or thereafter did U.S. government officials ever give assurances to the Indian government or otherwise indicate that a supply of spare parts would be made available at any specific time," said William Miller, press attaché of the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi. "Moreover, the United States does not have a contractual obligation to supply spare parts for the Tarapur reactor."

The embassy spokesman also denied suggestions that the sale of spare parts was being held up in an attempt to extract from the Indian government promises not to reprocess spent fuel at the Tarapur plant or to force it to submit to other

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Australia's New Leaders Face Policy Dilemma

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

CANBERRA, Australia — Two months after Prime Minister Robert Hawke came to power in national elections, his Labor Party government is on the defensive at home and abroad as it considers the consequences of an idealistic new foreign policy set forth in party guidelines.

If carried out, the policy could sour relationships with Australia's neighbors in Southeast Asia. If not, the spurning of Labor Party positions could provoke a backlash from the party's left wing and other constituencies.

At stake are Australia's generally smooth relations with Indonesia and the four other non-Communist states of the Association of South East Asian Nations, as well as with the United States and China.

The issues are the Labor Party's commitment to resume aid to Vietnam and to demand independence for the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, which was annexed by Indonesia in 1976.

Faced with strong ASEAN reaction against Labor Party resolutions, the Hawke government has sought to buy time.

It has issued repeated assurances that the policies will be determined only after consultations with its friends and allies, including ASEAN, the United States and China. To that end, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden has embarked on a series of trips through Southeast Asia, Europe and the United States.

At the same time, there are signs of concern within the Labor Party that the Hawke administration may review the policy guidelines. And a dispute appears to be shaping up over whether the party resolutions are binding on the government.

Meanwhile, China has joined ASEAN in arguing strongly against Australian resumption of aid to Vietnam, in view of Hanoi's continuing occupation of Cambodia.

The government of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser cut off the aid in 1979, after Vietnam invaded Cambodia in late 1978. Australia had provided \$13 million in aid to Hanoi since 1975, including \$2 million in the 1978-79 fiscal year.

The Labor Party's position on aid to Vietnam has its roots in Labor's opposition to the Vietnam War in the 1960s, when Australian troops were fighting alongside the United States against Vietnamese communists.

Aside from stressing what they call Australia's obligation to aid Vietnam, party officials now justify Labor's position on the ground that the ASEAN and Chinese policies of isolating Hanoi to force withdrawal from Cambodia are merely forcing Vietnam deeper into the Soviet orbit.

"We're not stupid enough to think that \$2 million is going to wean Vietnam away from the Soviet Union," said an aide to Mr. Hayden. But he insisted that the aid would have meaning "as part of a more general effort to bring Vietnam out of total dependence on Moscow."

China and the ASEAN countries have argued that any Western aid to Hanoi would encourage the Vietnamese to divert resources to their war effort there.

While firmly stating Labor's case for assistance to Vietnam, the aide seemed less enthusiastic about the party's stand on Indonesia's annexation of East Timor.

Indeed, some Australian officials have indicated that the government might opt for a trade-off between the exigencies of the party and ASEAN on the two issues, going ahead with the resolution on Vietnam and modifying the East Timor policy.

Pointing out that there was no hope of reversing the Indonesian takeover of the poverty-stricken eastern half of Timor Island, the aide to Mr. Hayden argued that a tough line by Australia might undermine the incentive for Indonesia to provide relief to the East Timorese people.

The aide also pointed out that Australian exports to Indonesia are running at about \$440 million a year and involve many manufacturing jobs in Australia and that Indonesia could easily make a hard-line policy "fantastically expensive" by closing its airspace and

Hawke Announces Inquiry Into Security Services

Reuters

CANBERRA, Australia — The government, apparently embarrassed by two recent scandals, will hold a full judicial inquiry into Australia's security services, Prime Minister Robert Hawke announced Thursday.

Mr. Hawke said in Parliament that the investigation would include an examination of the relationship between Valery N. Ivanov, a Soviet diplomat who was expelled last month on espionage charges, and David Combe, a former national secretary of the Labor Party.

Mr. Hawke has said that Mr. Combe appeared to have been compromised by Mr. Ivanov some time after August 1981, when he quit his party post. Mr. Combe has denied the charge.

The other case involved a newspaper's publication last week of top-secret Australian intelligence documents. The government has obtained a court injunction stopping publication of the material.

Mr. Ivanov, the Soviet Embassy's first secretary, was ordered out April 22 and left April 28. Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said he had been involved in unacceptable activities. Other officials said Mr. Ivanov had been spying.

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House Unit Votes Ban on Relaxed FBI Guidelines

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Judiciary Committee has voted a three-month ban on the FBI's new domestic security guidelines to give House critics and the Reagan administration time to work out changes in provisions that civil libertarians contend are dangerous.

Although the Senate seems unlikely to follow suit, the panel's action Wednesday constitutes the second warning to the FBI of mounting concern over the relaxed guidelines, issued by Attorney General William French Smith in March.

Last month, a federal judge in Chicago barred the FBI from following the advocacy guideline, which permits investigations into groups that "advocate criminal activity... unless... there is no prospect of harm."

That ruling, by U.S. District Judge Susan Getzenauer, found that the new guideline violated a 1981 consent decree under which the FBI and the Chicago police had agreed to curb on domestic spying.

The Judiciary Committee ban provides that all FBI investigations into domestic security activities before next Jan. 1 shall be conducted under the so-called Levi guidelines, issued by former Attorney General Edward H. Levi in 1976 in the wake of disclosures of FBI abuses of civil liberties.

The committee said that the FBI's new guidelines "are a direct violation of the consent decree" and that the FBI's actions "are a direct violation of the consent decree."

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Indonesian Invasion of East Timor

Reuters

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A staunch opponent of any change in party policy is Senator Gordon McIntosh, a leading member of the Labor Party's left wing and chairman of a senate committee on foreign affairs and defense.

He recently disputed Mr. Hayden's contention that the federal conference's foreign policy resolutions were not binding on the government and insisted that they can be changed only by another such conference.

"What's the bloody point in having a conference if it's only a charade?" Mr. McIntosh asked.

Meanwhile, the leader of the Liberal Party opposition, Andrew Peacock, has criticized the government's foreign policy performance and vowed strong resistance to any reversal of its policies on Vietnam and East Timor.

The issue has been an emotional one because five Australian journalists were killed covering the Indonesian invasion of East Timor.

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NYSE Index

High	Low	C
95.11	94.42	9
109.58	109.18	10
89.60	89.01	8
77.44	77.47	7

	Sales	Cost
1,550,400		
1,347,000		
1,019,100		

	981,200
	941,300
de	929,900
	875,300
	838,800
	732,500
	691,800
	688,200
	660,900
s	625,400
7	584,900
	566,800

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Sta. 100% High Low

55	3650	5916	54
	185	794	7
	1114	70	20
1.3153	50	1234	64
1.7	16	782	129
11.	7	644	18
12.		2500	102
1.6	16	10	34
2.6		10	34
2.8	8	437	16
2.2		1219	45
		26	11
2.4	15	875	47
4.5	14	48	32
1.8	13	93	32
3.6	18	344	34
1.9	8	857	34
6.7		4	48
12.		2110	73
12.		2220	59
12.		260	60
12.		6	23
12.		9	23
12.		16	23
12.		108	23
12.		97	23
12.		13	32
12.		5	32
12.		1	32

12		8	18%	48
24	17	282	47	14
42	18	273	254	47
7.9	24		15%	48
	12	2012		48
1.1	18	27	67%	48
1.4	21	2221	74%	48
6.4	7	15	2%	48
5.9	34	750	4%	48
		1767	21%	48
3.2	67	7	20%	48
1.3	14	689		48
2.16			8%	48
		282	33%	48
1.9	16	819	134%	48
6.5	21	9153	33%	48
1.2	34	170	49%	48
	30	1616	14%	48
11	9	2150	19%	48
1.1		5	19%	48
1.1	9	40	6%	48
5.10	13	1371	67%	48
10		1	35	48
		5	45%	48
9.7	7	2403	23%	48
	11	2000	76%	48
	11	2530	071%	48

12.	16	23%
11.	1200	174
2.15	260	131
11.10	245	184
12.	2150	17
13.	2100	16
12.	3	174
12.	2400	192
17	61	146
4.16	150	194
E		
1.20	1133	289
1.25	529	644
4.8	128	204
4.5.11	77	294
	1037	696
	214	412
	17	174
16.	56	234
13.	30	234
4.2	8	209
11.7	105	217
4.8	12	75
1.9	314	412
3.6	382	184
2.9	18	234
3.9	18	374
1.9	15	234
1.9	727	154

10.	478	2734
11.	22	2946
12.	195	2816
1.5	23	42
1.7	521	1074
1.8	31	254
1.9	3	3276
2.	41	319
2.1	38	1112
2.2	7	265
2.3	76	1814
2.4	576	6134
2.5	103	15
2.6	1032	7812
2.7	61	58
2.8	7	1758
2.9	11	2850
3.	44	2714
3.1	343	1916
3.2	233	3612
3.3	13	1039
3.4	7.2	2714
3.5	1250	54
3.6	108	1127
3.7	128	1776
3.8	473	2112
3.9	177	2312
4.	135	2312
4.1	16	614
4.2	15	1914

5.8	7	24	26%
2.8	10	44%	
1.8	13	26	
2.9	11	27%	
2.4	8	27	
4.8	8	50%	
2.4	7	29	
8.8	29	11%	
5.0	10	21%	
11	15	16%	
8.8	7	57%	
<hr/>			
4.4	9	27%	48%
2.8	18	29	22%
1.8	18	36	10%
3.7	14	53%	22%
8.8	26	136	45%
8.16	43	185	25%
4.11	18	174	
9.23			
<hr/>			
5.2	8	162	7%
2	3059	82%	
4.4	14	184	
5	2267	39%	

14	20	22	35%
27	12	12	46%
37	16	30	21%
37	12	450	60%
37	12	172	21%
37	12	21	32%
37	12	5	32%
37	12	554	21%
37	12	10%	40%
9.6	3	3	6%
	13	10%	
	13	172	33
27	61	1064	22%
27	61	7	7
4.4	10	10	24%
1.9	6	174	64%
2.8	2089	28%	
4.6	8	755	26%
3.2		200	74%
5.6	7	1962	29%
	49	714	5%
5.5	49	144	12%
20	18	344	12%
6.5	5	18	37%
		277	6%
5.9	13	189	22%
3.8	8	197	18
5.3	6	41	41%
4.6	7	189	52%

46.7	41	12%
4.4	45	26%
1.0	31	31%
2.6	688	284%
1.1	197	26%
12	65	12%
8.8	2	21%
4	330	25%
17	22	22%
4	72	37%
8.9	388	37%
9.2	486	22%
1.8	17	22%
	179	13%
22.17	176	20%
15.17	515	23%
4.13	11	4%
	325	5%
53.13	363	7%
2.5	11	12%
2.4	57	12%
21.14	304	5%
10.9	590	15%
5.4	83	12%
2.8	114	37%
2.8	974	36%
20.16	78	22%
1.3	225	33%

1.4	180	29%
1.1	120	47%
3.3	1	36
4.9	17	13%
7.8	17	52%
3.4	167	37%
1.1	16	56%
2.5	9	9%
6.6	9	7%
6.4	2	4%
11	9	21%
1.7	130	11%
2.6	27	6%
1.2	48	3%
9.4	72	10%
1.6	319	24%
5.7	209	2%
108	8	5%
30	41	16%
7.2	40	7%
3.2	12	2%
1.4	31	3%
1.8	34	3%
1.8	459	2%
1.8	459	2%

3.4	15	u117	
1.2	13	1801	109%
		61	25%
5.5	10	1167	43%
1.9	32	25	21%
2.4	12	82	18%
	7	15	27%
1.1	14	4251	40%
3.4	12	301	54%
3.5	14	694	68%
9.8	4	1	28%
		4	51%
5.35	57	u262	
16	619	9%	
2.0	14	1757	64%
	58	5%	
4.1	12	635	42%
11	2500	u124	
4.7	17	151	36%

3.4	15	u117	
1.2	13	1801	109%
		61	25%
5.5	10	1167	43%
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16	619	9%	
2.0	14	1757	64%
	58	5%	
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11	2500	u124	
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2.0	14	1757	64%
	58	5%	
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11	2500	u124	
4.7	17	151	36%

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9.8	4	1	28%
		4	51%
5.35	57	u262	
16	619	9%	
2.0	14	1757	64%
	58	5%	
4.1	12	635	42%
11	2500	u124	
4.7	17	151	36%

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. Yld.	P/E	100s			High	Low	Close Quot.
			100s	100s	100s			
104 52	LeaSts 0.225	22	7	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2		
20 10 1/4	LeaRai 1.50	17	91	19 1/4	18 1/4	19 1/4		
47 1/4 25 1/4	LowTr 1.50	32 1/8	39	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4		
		21 1/4	1	21	21	21		

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- **Settle** *Forwards* are month-end. Yearly highs and lows relate to the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividends are shown for the new adjusted year. Unless otherwise noted, years of dividends are consecutive years ending with the latest declaration.
- a—dividend *also extra* (s).
- b—annual rate of dividend plus stock dividends.
- c—liquidating dividend.
- cd—called.
- d—new yearly low.
- e—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- g—dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% tax.
- h—dividend paid after split or stock dividend.
- i—dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or as cash in lieu of latest dividend.
- j—dividend declared or paid this year, on occurrence of event with dividends in arrears.
- k—new issue in the last 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
- l—new day high.
- P/E—price-earnings ratio.
- r—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend.
- s—stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- t—date.
- u—dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- u—new yearly high.
- v—trading halt.
- vi—in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act or securities assumed by successor companies.
- w—when distributed.
- w—when issued.
- wv—with warrants.
- x—ex-dividend or ex-rights.
- yfz—no distribution.
- z—without warrants.
- z—dividend and sales in full.
- zid—yield.
- ztr—in full.

May 13, 1983

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They Have Seen the Future and It Lurks

PARIS — Soothsayers, seers, sibyls, wizards, prophets, clairvoyants, chiromancers, crystal ball gazers and readers of palms — all were on hand for two weeks in a large room in a Left Bank hotel, each fortune-teller in a booth lit by a candle. There were 70 of them — only a small proportion of the 30,000 fortune-tellers wishing to consult them stretched to the street within an hour of the opening of the 1983 Festival of Voyance.

"We'll have an even bigger crowd than last year," predicted Joseph Dessuau, known professionally as Le Mage Dessuau and organizer of the festival. The 80-franc entrance fee entitled the visitor to a free con-

Dessuau has dark curly hair and a dark curly beard, velvet eyes and a smile easily as relaxed as a rug merchant's. He became a mage 11 years ago at the age of 28 and was a success from the start. "It was an apothecary," he said. Before becoming a mage he worked in hotels and sold reducing machines. Once you have the gift, he said, you are unlikely to lose it.

"In the old days they said you would lose the gift if you received payment," he said. Apparently, this has turned out not to be true.

The Festival de la Voyance is the biggest such event in the world, Dessuau said. He also organizes dinners, debates and lectures on such subjects as reincarnation, telepathy and UFOs. His hope is to make fortune-telling an accepted part of life rather than a marginal activity.

In his favor is a growing interest in parapsychology. Working against him are ignorance and what he calls the ghetto mentality of many fortune-tellers who are afraid to join the ordinary world.

He has drawn up a code of practice that he calls "Le Code Déontologique de la Voyance." It ranges from grand decrees (Article IV: Destiny is not inflexible) to do's and don'ts (no talk of love potions or spells, never predict death, do not accept minors and the mentally ill, don't be greedy about fees).

Dessuau would like fortune-telling to become a liberal profession. Its present legal status is miserable. "We are illegal but tolerated, just like prostitutes," he said. Fortune-tellers are subject to income taxes and to the value added tax, or TVA.

Only 2,000 of France's 30,000 fortune-tellers practice openly, Dessuau said. About 85 percent are women and the men tend to be homosexual.

The majority of clients are also women. "Men are full of pride, they don't like to think of being affected by destiny," Dessuau said. "But when men become clients they are better than women, more fanatical. Women are always a bit suspicious."

Fortune-tellers have in common hypersensitivity and a latent aggressivity because they are always being judged, Dessuau said. "I have seen them scream at clients, 'How dare you be unfaithful to your husband?' It is not for a fortune-teller to judge clients." This is one of the articles of his fortune-tellers' code of conduct. Unfortunately his colleagues aren't as interested in deontology as he is and he doesn't see them accepting his code just now.

"Maybe in a few years," he forecasts.

Dessuau is reasonable and successful — he charges 600 francs a visit — and he does not make wildly exaggerated claims for his profession. Charlatans exist, he says, but they don't last for very long. Which brings to mind Groucho Marx's story of the time his wife dragged him to see a fortune-teller named Mme. Zaza.

"Ask me anything you want," Mme. Zaza said.

"What," Groucho asked, "is the capital of North Dakota?"



The Mage Dessuau.

MARY BLUME

sultation, and the Mage expected at least 10,000 people to attend the two-week festival, which ended last week. The swelling crowd, he said, had nothing to do with unease caused by the economic crisis.

"People don't go to a fortune-teller because of the crisis, they go because their husband is cheating on them. They care about their personal problems, they don't care about France."

By the flickering candlelight, the fortune-tellers were fixed, patient smiles and emitted a steady hum of reassurance. "You are sensitive, talented, generous to a fault," a young palmist said. But of course. "Your writings will be read across the seas."

"You are going on a plane trip," added Mme. Betty, a crystal ball gazer who hadn't even been asked and who had temporarily abandoned her crystal ball to go to the ladies' room. "I don't need a crystal ball," she said. "I have it all here." She tapped her forehead.

Crystal balls are known in the trade as supports. Other supports include cards, coffee grounds and candle wax. Seers don't actually see anything in their crystal balls. "They aren't like television screens," the Mage Dessuau said. "They serve as a catalyst." Animal entrails used to be a popular support but are no longer used.

Fortune-telling has long been France's steady growth industry. According to a study made in 1972 by the serious weekly *Le Nouvel Observateur*, the present boom began in 1930 and is especially noticeable in astrology. A prominent lawyer, according to the study, pleads differently according to whether a judge is Virgo or Pisces, while a judge considers a criminal's birth sign to determine whether he is likely to go straight, and a doctor is said to have an astrologer consult his patients' horoscopes.

The Mage Dessuau says the French make 8 million appointments with fortune-tellers a year and that they spend 5 billion francs (about \$715 million). This seems an awful lot for a people who pride themselves on being Cartesian. "No one," says Dessuau flatly, "is Cartesian. People may claim they don't believe in fortune-telling but in the next breath they say, 'Tell me what my future is.'"

Overture for a Conductor

by Barbara Bell

STRASBOURG, France — Thomas Sanderling ran out of dress shirts while conducting the Strasbourg Philharmonic Orchestra here because when he packed his bags in his East Berlin apartment in early March to begin a guest-conducting tour of Western Europe and Japan, he planned to return there in a hurry.

Instead, Sanderling, 40, son of the internationally known East German conductor Kurt Sanderling and himself one of East Germany's leading conductors, decided suddenly and, he says, painfully to remain in the West.

"I made this decision purely for artistic reasons," he said in talks here. "I want to be free to make my own artistic decisions about where and with whom I work. I don't want anyone else to decide for me in my art and my music. I have a right to decide for myself."

Although he has traveled extensively in the West with official permission in recent years, conducting major Western orchestras in cities including London, Vienna, Paris, Bonn, Tokyo and Mexico City, Sanderling said that beginning three years ago, East German authorities had "interfered with and even prevented my accepting some professional engagements in West Berlin and other cities of West Germany."

For example, he said, although no objections were raised to his plans to conduct at the Maggio Musicale festival in Florence this July or to tour New Zealand with the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra in August, East German officials put obstacles in his way on two occasions when he was invited to conduct the West Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra.

"I have the impression that the problems that were made for me did not come from the highest East German authorities but from little people at low bureaucratic levels who see anything relating to West Germany and West Berlin as a special case."

"I have thought and thought about this. I am sorry; I don't understand why such difficulties are necessary. After all, when I conduct, it is not a political matter but solely an artistic matter."

The 70-year-old Kurt Sanderling knew nothing of his decision to defect until after it was made and then advised against it, his son said. A-bachelor, Thomas Sanderling said he did not discuss his decision with anyone.

"I decided alone. My father learned about it only when I called him in Amsterdam, where he was on a conducting tour, to inform him of my decision. He recommended that even if I felt I must live in another country, I should first return to East Germany and apply officially for permission to emigrate."

Sanderling sighed, ran his hand through his lightly graying hair, then said, "But I didn't want to take this risk of once again having someone else decide what I could do."

So he remained in Strasbourg, where he is conducting "The Marriage of Figaro" in nine performances at the Bonn Opera that began April 6 and will end July 5.

"I was expected back in East Germany before the middle of April. I just stayed and wrote a letter to the East German Cultural Ministry explaining why I wasn't coming back," he said.

Sitting at a riverside restaurant with his elbow resting on a score of the César Franck Symphony in D Minor that he would conduct that night, Sanderling explained that he already had a West German passport. Formalities to obtain it were minimal, he said, because of West Germany's affirmation that it considers all Germans, in East and West, as West German citizens.

So although he has been conducting professionally for 20 years, Thomas Sanderling's two performances with the Strasbourg Philharmonic of the Franck Symphony and Frédéric Chopin's First Concerto for Piano and Orchestra actually marked his debut — a debut much applauded by the Strasbourgeois, who pride themselves on their knowledge and love of music — as a Western symphony conductor.

After the concerts, Pascal Devoyon, the French piano soloist in the Chopin concerto, discussed with a friend differences between the conducting styles of Thomas Sanderling and his father, Kurt.

"Thomas conducts so much with his shoulder,



Thomas Sanderling in Strasbourg.

ders, lifting them and leaning his whole body forward," Devoyon said. "His father stands there very erect, moving less, and with much more strict gestures; to me, he seems very German."

"Then Thomas is perhaps more Russian?" the other man suggested.

A dash of Russian flavor in Thomas Sanderling's style would hardly be surprising.

Although he insists that "my musical roots, my real ones, are German," and his nationality was always German through his parents, he was born in 1942 deep in the Soviet Union, some 1,700 miles east of Moscow in the city of Novosibirsk, to which the Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra with Kurt Sanderling as its conductor had been evacuated during World War II.

Most of his childhood was spent in Leningrad, where at the age of 6 he started violin lessons in the Leningrad Conservatory of Music. "But I think that in my heart, I was always a conductor," he said. "From my youngest age, I adored to go to rehearsals of the Leningrad Philharmonic, sometimes skipping school to do it. That gave me the chance to watch great conductors like Evgeny Mravinsky."

In 1960, his father was appointed music director of the East Berlin Symphony Orchestra and Sanderling, then 17, entered the conservatory there as a conducting student. By the age of 20, he was conducting professionally.

Sanderling has performed as a guest conductor with East Germany's leading orchestras, including the Dresden Staatskapelle and the Leipzig Gewandhaus, and the East Berlin State Opera named him permanent guest conductor in 1978. In the Soviet Union, he has conducted the USSR State Symphony Orchestra in Moscow and "often," he says with pride the Leningrad Philharmonic.

He has also made a strong start on a full-scale conducting career in the West. He made his debut at the Vienna Opera in 1979 and has conducted in the opera houses of Munich and Frankfurt as well as Bonn. It was with the Mozarteum Orchestra of Salzburg that he appeared in Mexico's Guanajuato Festival in 1981; last year, he conducted the London Symphony Orchestra in excerpts from "Fidelio" for British television and beyond this year's Maggio Musicale and tour of New Zealand, his commitments extend into 1985 with a return to Japan.

Music seems to command his constant attention. On planes, he says, he reads scores while other passengers read mystery novels. In Strasbourg, whether he was hurriedly visiting the soaring sandstone cathedral, or smiling as he touched the keys of an organ played by Mozart in 1778 in the Lutheran church of St. Thomas, or eating garlicky snails at a post-

concert dinner in an Alsatian *winstub*, he carried Franck or Chopin scores — and sometimes both — with him. "I do that," he explained, "so that if I suddenly have an idea or a question about the work I am conducting, I can consult the score immediately."

Concert tours have given him a chance to observe Western conductors in action. Among those he especially admires, he cites Zubin Mehta, Seiji Ozawa, Claudio Abbado, Riccardo Muti and Carlo Maria Giulini.

Sanderling describes his repertoire as "very broad," ranging from early Baroque music to the work of the 20th-century Polish composers Witold Lutoslawski and Krzysztof Penderecki. "I have never wanted to limit myself by styles or centuries," he said, "and I feel equally committed to opera and symphonic music. In Germany, the tradition has always been for conductors to do both."

One composer he feels special affection for is the late Dmitri Shostakovich, who befriended him during a guest-conducting engagement in Moscow, invited him to his home and gave him the score of his just-published 13th Symphony, with corrections of publisher's misprints in Shostakovich's handwriting and a personal dedication to Sanderling. With the composer's blessing, he subsequently conducted the first performance in East Germany of the 13th Symphony, known as the "Babi Yar."

Genial and even jocular outside the concert hall, Sanderling becomes entirely serious when he steps before an orchestra. Expressiveness is a quality he especially seeks in musical performance, he says, adding, "The musical interpretation in which there is no expression of the composer's ideas and thoughts doesn't interest me at all."

He has not yet performed in the United States although he says he would like to "because there are so many great orchestras there." He also acknowledges that he will need to improve his English, since the languages he speaks fluently are German and Russian. But in general, he brushes aside speculation about new directions his career may take in the West.

"This is a very heavy time for me personally," he said, holding both hands to his chest. "I have not yet had the chance to think about such matters."

Sanderling abandoned most of his personal possessions including a grand piano and a large collection of musical scores in his apartment in East Berlin and expects to never see them again.

"But that is not important," he said gravely. "What hurts me is that, although I feel I had no choice but to leave, I have suddenly lost friends and musical colleagues in not only East Berlin and East Germany but in all the orchestras and opera houses of Eastern Europe."

Interior Monologue

by John Russell

NEW YORK — By nature I am not at all covetous. If Santa Claus were to bring me the Mona Lisa, the Rokeby Venus of Velazquez, and Michelangelo's standing figure of Moses, I should return them to their lawful locations without a moment's regret.

Where I would readily turn to a life of crime, on the other hand, is in pursuit of a subdepartment of European painting in which until lately almost no one was interested — the small domestic interior, that is to say, as it was portrayed between 1790 and 1830. I would take it singly, where I could find it, but above all I crave the albums that lie around in so many great European country houses. In those albums the look of the inside of the house was recorded in watercolor by one generation after another. Major art they are not, beyond any question. But minor art has also a spell to cast.

It so happens that I shared this predilection with Mario Praz, the Roman historian, connoisseur, collector and covert autobiographer who died last year at the age of 86. Praz had read everything, looked at everything and forgotten nothing. On Milton and George Eliot, John Donne and the Marquis de Sade, he was unbeatable. He knew all that there was to know about architecture, painting, furniture, bronzes and porcelains. He had by heart the intimate history of every great family in Europe. He was immensely, impossibly, almost unbearably learned.

But on our few and brief meetings we did not discuss Byron or Flaubert, Metemorphoses or Delacroix. We discussed Kretschmer and Plag, Ivanov and Vassilievsky, Pushkin and Kleist. Praz's little names like Shunk, Bendz and Blunck flew back and forth. These were the names of our favorite painters of interiors; and although Mario Praz was believed by everyone in Rome to have the eye and, and to be able therefore to cast a malefic spell on all who approached him, I never hesitated to look him full in the face, such was the shared rapture of our superheated exchanges.

Praz was known above all for "The Romantic Agony," a study of European Romanticism that caused a great stir when it was first published in English in 1933 and has since become something of a classic. It is remarkable both for the originality and penetration of its insights, for the almost manic resource of its documentation and for the tranquil persistence with which he dismantled the traditional view

of the Romantic Movement and substituted for it something darker and more disquieting.

But then from 1925 until almost the day of his death he was out to sow doubt and disquiet among students of poetry, painting and the novel. If he could give them an uneasy night, he never failed to do so — not least perhaps in the wonderful book called "The House of Life," in which he took us round his rambling apartment on the Via Giulia in Rome and told us exactly what was in it, and why, and what it meant to him.

"The House of Life" has long been out of print in English, but the good news is that Thames & Hudson has just reprinted a new edition of one of the most remarkable of Praz's later books. It is called in English "An Illustrated History of Interior Decoration from Pompeii to Art Nouveau." Translated from the Italian by William Weaver, it has 400 illustrations — 64 of them in very good color — and it costs, alas, £35 (about \$55).

The English title is one that will sell the book. I don't doubt, and to that extent I applaud it. But it isn't what the book is about. It has nothing to do with interior decoration as it has been carried out by professionals — some of them wonderfully gifted — in our century. Not one of the 400 interiors was put together by a specialist on behalf of a client, that is to say. Nor can this claim to be a comprehensive survey of historic European interiors, for it is weak on the French 18th century and weaker still on the age of Robert Adam in England. Much as I myself dislike Versailles and dread going anywhere near it, I really don't think that it should be omitted entirely from an illustrated history of interior decoration.

Nor could one truthfully recommend the book to the householder who has it in mind to stun the neighbors with some spectacular refurbishing. We are all free to fantasize, and nowhere more so than in our own homes, but I doubt that many readers of this book will wish to imitate the austerity of Goethe's workshop in Weimar, the curious high-colored bareness of the apartment occupied by the exiled Empress Marie-Louise in Parma, or the uncarpeted apartment in Copenhagen in which life for the ladies was one long wordless sewing bee and the master of the house was so deep in the latest scientific review that he never so much as opened his mouth.

As far as interior decoration is concerned this is in fact a book for daydreaming, rather than for action. But what daydreams! What other book can whisk us so assuredly all over pre-industrial Europe, from the childhood

home of the poet Shelley in England to the cabin of a riverboat on the Volga, and from the studio of Ingres in the garden of the Villa Medici in Rome to the study of the Emperor Francis I of Austria-Hungary in Vienna?

There is in the second half of the book a degree of emotional commitment that is rare in surveys of this kind. As with everything that Praz wrote, we feel at once that he is sharing with us something that is almost too private to be set down on paper. So far from being the kind of book that could be put together by an experienced picture editor and written to order by a pliable hack, this is a European document of the first order, and was intended as such by its author.

The earlier half of the book includes many images by major painters — among them Pietro Lorenzetti, Rogier van der Weyden, Vittorino Carpaccio and Jan Vermeer — as well as paintings and engravings by lesser masters. When treated as indexes to the everyday life of the periods in which they were executed, these never fail to yield something of interest. But most of them exist on an imaginative level that hoists us above and away from the immediate purpose of the book. There is really something rather perverse, for instance, in looking at Rogier van der Weyden's "Annunciation" in the Louvre primarily for what it has to tell us about the role of the chimneyplace in a 15th-century Flemish interior.

If the balance of the book is weighted, therefore, towards the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the reason is that it started life as an extended essay on "The Philosophy of Furnishing" (a title that Praz lifted from Edgar Allan Poe). Praz began work on this essay in October 1944, when much of what he loved most in Europe lay in ruins and quite a lot more was still slated for destruction, and he wanted to set down his feelings about the European interior before it was too late.

What he produced was not a guided tour but a series of prose elegies. (It had, in fact, much in common with "Metamorphoses," the requiem for a devastated Europe on which Richard Strauss embarked at much the same time.) "The Philosophy of Furnishing" was published on its own in 1945, and although it was revised for the present edition, it still stands as one of the most poignant of messages from the Europe that had still to see the end of World War II. For Praz really meant what he said — that "As long as there are four walls that still keep the aroma of our vanished Europe, it is among those four walls that we wish to die."

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Yours, Cordially

by Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — Recently, we were asked if we could duplicate at home an imported, sweet and aromatic cordial whose flavors, basically, are vanilla and anise.

At about the same time, we met a friend, a spokesman for the American Spice Trade Association, who told us that such a liqueur could indeed be reproduced in the home, and he volunteered a recipe. Like most do-it-yourself projects, we found the whole idea intriguing and the end result "not bad," if not precisely the duplicate of the commercially sold product.

In any event, we asked for and obtained other recipes for cordials that can be made in the home. All that is necessary is a bottle of vodka (and, in one case, a bottle of rum) and various aromatics and extracts off the grocer's shelf.

Cordials, incidentally, homemade or otherwise, add a flip to many desserts. They are excellent, for example, poured over a plain-flavored ice cream such as vanilla. They can also be added as flavoring agents to custards, whipped cream and puddings.

VANILLA-ANISE LIQUEUR

2½ cups sugar
1½ cups water

4 teaspoons pure vanilla extract
4 teaspoons pineapple extract
1½ teaspoons pure anise extract
½ teaspoon pure banana extract
1 bottle (fifth) 90- to 100-proof vodka
Yellow food coloring, optional.

1. Bring the sugar and water to the boil in a small saucepan and boil five minutes. Remove from the heat and stir in the extracts. Cool thoroughly.

2. Combine the syrup with the vodka in a large pitcher. Blend well. Stir in a few drops of yellow coloring, if desired. Store in a tightly covered bottle.

Yield: About five and one-half cups.

VANILLA-ORANGE LIQUEUR

1 cup water
1½ cups sugar
Thin orange peelings from one large orange
1 vanilla bean, split lengthwise, or two teaspoons pure vanilla extract
3 tablespoons pure orange extract
1 teaspoon pure lemon extract
8 drops yellow food coloring, optional
1 drop red food coloring, optional
2 cups 90- to 100-proof vodka.

1. Combine the water, sugar, orange peelings and vanilla bean, if used, in a medium-

sized saucepan. Bring to the boiling point and boil, uncovered, for five minutes, stirring occasionally.

2. Remove from the heat. Stir in the orange and lemon extracts and food colorings, if desired. Cool.

3. Add the vodka and vanilla extract, if used. Pour into jars with tight-fitting covers. Let stand two weeks. Remove the vanilla bean, if used, and orange peelings before serving.

Yield: About four cups.

VANILLA CORDIAL

3 cups water
2 cups dark brown sugar, firmly packed
1 cup granulated sugar
1 vanilla bean, split lengthwise, or ½ cup pure vanilla extract
1 quart light rum.

1. Combine the water, brown and granulated sugars, and vanilla bean, if used, in a saucepan. Bring to the boiling point and boil five minutes, stirring occasionally. Remove from the heat and let cool.

2. Add the rum and vanilla extract, if used. Pour into bottles with tight-fitting covers. Let stand two weeks. Remove the vanilla bean, if used, before serving.

Yield: About seven cups.
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TRAVEL

If It's Your Cup of Tea, the Best Salons in Paris: A Guide

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — The door opens, revealing a mysterious blend of jasmine tea, vanilla-scented apple tart and Haydn. At one table, elderly women in veiled hats sit tête-à-tête, immersed in gossip and frothy hot chocolate, while nearby a well-dressed businessman flirts with a slender, chic Parisienne more involved in her *tarre abricot* than manly attention.

Golden pains au chocolat, ruby strawberry tarts, firm, moist, dark chocolate cakes form a multicolored still life in the sparkling window, while all about there's an air of calm, repose, contentment. This is the daily life of the Parisian *salon de thé*, cozy, intimate affairs designed to indulge France's insatiable sweet tooth and flair for guiltlessly whiling away the hours at table.

Though tea time is associated more closely with London, Paris supports some 60 or 70 full-fledged salons de thé, most of them distinctly French: Parisians don't fool around with frail cucumber sandwiches and dry currant buns — they get right to the heart of the matter, dessert.

In London and Paris tea salons reached the height of popularity at the turn of the century, providing matrons of standing with well-appointed surroundings for entertaining guests outside the home, and offering women a respectable career opportunity.

Thanks to a renaissance during the 1970s, Paris now offers an unlimited variety of tea salons, each with distinct decor, menu and ambience that follow the whim and passion of the owner. Some double as an *épicerie*, *patisserie*, bookstore or antique shop and the best provide an unparalleled opportunity for sampling superbly fresh, original pastries.

Until I discovered the delights of *Ladurée* at 10 in the morning, I could not have cared less about morning croissants. But after visiting some 60 salons de thé about Paris, it's the

frothy cup of *café au lait*, the flaky, yeasty croissant of *Ladurée*, near the Place de la Madeleine, that returns in my dreams.

Is there an early morning atmosphere more elegantly Parisian in tone? There's the hushed and intimate turn-of-the-century decor, with pale olive wood-paneled walls, straight-backed chairs, tiny marble-topped tables, curt waltresses and a clientele that's equally at home at Cartier and the Ritz. The air's not snooty, just a bit disinterested, the sandwiches wouldn't keep a bird alive, but the pastries are deliciously fresh and I've not found a better cup of coffee in Paris.

Before leaving, examine the ceiling mural in the main first floor salon: Angels float through the pastel clouds, as one pink-faced cherub wearing a high white toque bakes his pastries by the force of the sun.

Le Petit Boule near Ecole Militaire is one of the most refreshing, original and charming tea salons in Paris. Every detail is attended to with tasteful care, and it's no surprise to find that this Russian-accented tea and pastry shop is in the hands of the Petrosian family, of czarist fame, who amuse everything they touch with flair and perfection.

Here, in a sun-kissed atmosphere peppered with Victorian wicker chairs, tiny marble-topped tables, mirrored walls and a frosted glass Art Deco chandelier, pastries are displayed like jewels. Mounds of golden, glazed croissants, bamboo trays of heavy, round *piroshki* and tiny strawberry tarts form an inviting window display. After relishing the house specialties and the refined decor, take home one of the more than 30 varieties of tea, superb *assai*, or buckwheat, honey, or the unusual and delicious *confiture de framboises*, just a few of the dozens of jams, vegetable purees and rustic dishes of France's southwest prepared by the Petrosians.

The rich aroma of freshly roasted coffee, mingling with teas from China, Ceylon and India, draw passersby to the door of Verlet, the

most reputable and dedicated coffee merchant in Paris. Here, not far from the Place du Palais Royal, you enter a casual, cosmopolitan world, crammed with open sacks of roast coffee from all corners of the globe, piles of dried fruits and nuts and colorful tins of tea blended on the spot to your liking.

There's always a line outside the door for Verlet's products, but if there's time, settle down for a few minutes in this unadorned 1930s setting for the famous coffee and tea, served from silver-plated teapots covered with bright felt mittens. There are always four or

sic that makes you want to settle in for the afternoon.

If it's available that day, sample the fine pear tart flavored with almond, selected from a small round table in the center of the room. From time to time, A la Cour de Rohan offers live classical music concerts on a Friday evening.

Everything is for sale at La Belles, a funky little tea room that doubles as an antique shop of sorts. Decorated a bit like grandmother's front room, with oriental rugs, an odd assortment of paintings and an upright piano, this

almost expect a palm reader to sit down gently beside you. Books of poetry and old French novels vie for table space with flickering candles, giant Victorian pewter teapots and the delicious, vanilla-scented warm apple tart. Always crammed, this is the perfect place to escape the rain on a typical Parisian afternoon, for listening to classical music as you write your memoirs. If you're lucky, Yves Montand, who lives on the square, will wander by.

Bright, friendly and casual, Tea Folies is like a front porch, strewn with stacks of local newspapers and magazines, fresh flowers and impeccable afternoon tea. The contemporary red, white and gray tea salon opens out onto the tree-filled Place Gustave Toudouze in the ninth arrondissement, and in good weather tables tumble out onto the sidewalk for smoking, gossip and delicious lemon curd tarts.

Le Loin dans la Théière, recalling Lewis Carroll's dormouse in the teapot, doesn't pretend to be anything more than a comfortable place to pass the time of day, with huge overstuffed Art Deco leather chairs, long wooden tables to share with your neighbor and a fresh assortment of homemade tarts, cakes and pastries daily. The huge, loftlike space on Rue des Rosiers doubles as an art and photo gallery. It's faded and slightly worn but honest and casual, the kind of place you can take your mother or children for a most affordable lunch or an unburied afternoon snack. The lemon tart is deliciously tart and perfectly fresh.

Dessert de Noël is one of the Marais' best salons de thé, situated directly across from the bright gardens of the Parc Royal. The decor is stark white tile and contemporary graphics, the service hyper-casual and the *tarte Tatin* and chocolate cake worth a definite detour.

Opened a few weeks ago, Astaire Palace, near the crush and chatter of the Beaubourg, is the most unusual tea salon in town, featuring video replays of American musicals, freshly squeezed fruit and vegetable juices and 19 flavors of milkshake.

The decor is a French interpretation of America — walls of shiny corrugated aluminum, ceiling fans and blackboards — and the menu a mix of two cultures. The *sandwich* dedicated to Mae West combines peach ice cream, raspberries, cherries, red currant sauce and sweetened whipped cream.

Ladurée, 16 Rue Royale, Paris 8; tel: 260.21.79. Open 8:30 A.M. to 7 P.M. Monday through Saturday. Closed Sunday and August.

Le Petit Boule, 16 Avenue de la Motte Picquet, Paris 7; tel: 551.77.43. Open 10:30 A.M. to 7 P.M. Wednesday through Sunday, 2:30 to 7 P.M. Tuesdays. Closed Monday.

Verlet, 236 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 1; tel: 260.67.39. Open noon to 7 P.M. Monday through Friday. Closed Saturday, Sunday and August.

A la Cour de Rohan, 59-61 Rue Saint André des Arts, Paris 6; tel: 323.79.67. Open noon to 7:30 P.M. Tuesday through Friday, 3 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. Saturday and Sunday. Closed Monday and August.

La Belles, 86 Rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris 6; tel: 222.52.58. Open noon to 6 P.M. Closed Sunday.

Fanny Tea, 20 Place Dauphine, Paris 1; tel: 325.83.67. Open 1 P.M. to 8 P.M. Tuesday through Friday, 3:30 P.M. to 8 P.M. Saturday and Sunday. Closed Monday.

Yves Montand, 6 Place Gustave Toudouze, Paris 9; tel: 280.08.44. Open noon to 7 P.M. Monday through Saturday, 12:30 P.M. to 7 P.M. Sunday. Closed first two weeks of August.

Le Loin dans la Théière, 3 Rue des Rosiers, Paris 4; tel: 272.90.61. Open noon to 7 P.M. Tuesday through Saturday, 11 A.M. to 7 P.M. Sunday. Closed Monday.

Dessert de Noël, 4 Rue du Parc Royal, Paris 3; tel: 887.88.94. Open noon to 2 A.M. Monday through Saturday, noon to 8 P.M. Sunday.

Astaire Palace, 147 Rue Saint-Martin, Paris 4; tel: 278.63.50. Open daily 10:30 A.M. to 2 A.M.

Paris now offers an unlimited variety of tea salons, each with distinct decor, menu and ambience that follow the whim and passion of the owner. The best provide an unparalleled opportunity for sampling superbly fresh, original pastries. Parisians don't fool around with frail cucumber sandwiches and dry currant buns — they get right to the heart of the matter, dessert.

five rich cakes and pastries made on the premises, including a luscious apricot tart that goes so well with a warming cup of jasmine tea.

At first glance A la Cour de Rohan, in a passage near the Odéon Metro, looks more like a chic decorating boutique than a tea salon. But wander inside and you'll find a superb, English-country style salon, decorated in white and shades of green, scented with Dargeling and *gâteau Opéra*, and soothing classical mu-

cozy little shop does display that special brand of Rue du Cherche-Midi snobism, but the homey atmosphere and selection of antique china and teatime-related bric-a-brac makes it an agreeable spot for late-afternoon tea. The hot chocolate is almost as thick as chocolate mousse, and the chocolate Linzer torte is heartily delicious.

The world of Fanny Tea, on the charming Place Dauphine, is so strange and mystical you

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). May 12: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor, Maurizio Pollini piano (Brahms, Beethoven). May 17: Yo-Yo Ma cello (Bach). May 18: Kasia Ricciarelli soprano, Eduardo Müller piano (Vivaldi, Purcell, Verdi, Liszt). May 19: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Teresa Berganza soprano (Haydn, Cavalli, Vivaldi, Rossini). May 18 and 19: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Georges Pretre conductor (Bach, Strauss). May 19: Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2345). May 14: "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner) Hans Martin Rabenstein conductor. May 15 and 16: "Fidelio" (Beethoven) Heinz Fricke conductor. May 16 and 17: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart) Christof Frick conductor. Stadthalle (tel: 954.90). ROCK — May 18: Die Straits.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Halls de Schaebeek (tel: 218.00.31). May 19: "New Chamber Music Collective" Jean-Pierre Pevanon conductor (Mozart, Schumann, Cage, Rzewski). May 20: "Royaume d'Art et d'Histoire" To June 28: "Textiles in the Far East." Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.00.33). EXHIBITION — Through May: "Contemporary American Ceramics." To June 5: "18th-Century Venetian Drawings." May 14: "Royaume de la Monnaie" (tel: 218.12.66). May 20: National Opera Symphony Orchestra Quartet and soloists, Sylvain Cambreling conductor (Janacek).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Montmartre (tel: 512.00.33). JAZZ — May 15: Albion Band. May 16: "Odd-Fellow Palace" (tel: 11.27.22). May 20: Royal Orchestra, Leif Segerstam conductor (Bentzen, Nielsen, Holm). May 21: Radio House Concert Hall (tel: 13.45.31). May 16: Radio Light Orchestra, Jan Latham-Koenig conductor, Poul Hennrich piano (Berg, Weber, Liszt). May 17: Tivoli Concert Hall (tel: 15.10.12). May 19: Tivoli Symphony Orchestra, Rado Lupu piano, Walter Weller conductor (Aaberg, Schumann, Tchaikovsky). May 20: Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Brahms).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Apollo Victoria Theatre (tel: 828.86.65). From May 16: Liza Minnelli. May 17: "Bartleby" (tel: 828.87.95). Royal Shakespeare Company — May 14-17: "The Taming of the Shrew" (Shakespeare). May 18: Commonwealth Institute (tel: 603.45.35). Through May: "Henry Teyal" African artist, retrospective. ICA Theatre (tel: 930.36.47). May 17 and 18: "Dirt" (Bloodgroup). May 19: London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61). English National Opera — May 17 and 19: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart) Howard Willans conductor. May 20: "Die Fledermaus" (Strauss) Herbert Phipps conductor. May 21: National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52). Lyttelton Theatre — May 18 and 19: "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Shakespeare). May 19: "Odeon Hammersmith" (tel: 748.40.81). ROCK — May 16-19: Eric Clapton. May 19: Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.5203). May 15: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Norman del Mar conductor, Yehudi Menuhin violin (Mendelssohn, Mozart, Brahms). May 16: Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66). May 17 and 19: "Manon Lescaur" (Puccini) Giuseppe Sinopoli conductor.

FRANCE

PARIS, Galerie de la Colonne (tel: 260.62.34). To August: "Frasco," 60 engravings. Musée de l'Art et de la Publicité (tel: 246.13.09). Through May: "Magritte et les Publicités." Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10). To August 1: "Manet 1832-1883." Opéra de Paris (tel: 742.57.50). Paris Opera Ballet — May 14-18: "Romeo and Juliet" (Prokofiev) John Cranko choreography. May 19: Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2345). May 14: "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner) Hans Martin Rabenstein conductor. May 15 and 16: "Fidelio" (Beethoven) Heinz Fricke conductor. May 16 and 17: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart) Christof Frick conductor. Stadthalle (tel: 954.90). ROCK — May 18: Die Straits.

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutschlandhalle (tel: 30.38.11). ROCK — May 14: Die Straits. Hochschule der Künste (tel: 31.63.83). May 14: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Theodore Bloomfield conductor (Hindemith, Beethoven, Mendelssohn-Bartholdy). May 15: "Werner Knappe" paintings and drawings 1977-1982. Philharmonie (tel: 26.52.51). May 15: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Miklos Tabakovik conductor (Fidel, Lalo, Dvorak). May 18: Tokyo NKK Symphony Orchestra, Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor (Dvorak). May 19: Dimitris Sgouras piano (Chopin, Liszt, Brahms). May 19: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini) Judith Somogyi conductor.

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 522.99.28). May 18 and 19: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Kenneth Jean conductor (Weber, Mozart, Schubert). May 15: "Rigoletto" (Verdi) Peter Fisch conductor. May 18: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini) Judith Somogyi conductor.

ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.13). May 19 and 20: Maurice Béjart's 20th-Century Ballet. May 15 and 17: "Requiem" (Verdi) Orchestra and Choir of the Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, Riccardo Muti conductor. May 15: Teatro Margherita (tel: 54.77.32). May 20: "Tristan and Isolde" (Wagner) Milan Horvat conductor. May 14-16: Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Brahms).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Kioi Hoken Hall (tel: 478.72.71). May 14: Tokyo Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra, Ivo Pogorelec/Alexander Kozlovskiy piano, Hiroshi Kotoy conductor (Mozart, Chopin, Prokofiev). May 15: "The Glass Menagerie" (Williams). May 17: "The Glass Menagerie" (Williams). May 17: "The Glass Menagerie" (Williams). May 17: "The Glass Menagerie" (Williams).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45). May 14: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor (Bartok, Tchaikovsky, Beethoven). May 17: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Pavo Beuglund conductor (Beethoven). JAZZ — May 19: Lionel Hampton All Star Big Band. May 20: "The Glass Menagerie" (Williams). May 21: "The Glass Menagerie" (Williams). May 21: "The Glass Menagerie" (Williams).

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW, Mayfest (tel: 334.34.50). May 14: Festival of Popular Theater. EDINBURGH, Queen's Hall (tel: 668.21.17). May 14: Edinburgh Academy Choral Society and Orchestra, John Moore conductor (Mozart, Haydn). JAZZ — May 20: Edinburgh Youth Jazz Orchestra and Tommy Smith Quartet.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Musée de l'Art et de la Publicité (tel: 29.75.66). To May 31: Impressionist Painters from the Norman School. Musée Rath (tel: 28.56.16). To May 23: Jean Tinguely. Victoria Hall (tel: 28.81.21). May 17: Hamburg Symphony Orchestra.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Museum of the City of New York (tel: 534.16.72). To November: "British New York 1664-1783." Pierpont Morgan Library (tel: 685.00.08). To July 30: "Holbein and the Court of Henry VIII." Shepherd Gallery (tel: 861.40.50). Through May: Pro-Raphaelite and Academic English 19th-century works. WASHINGTON, Kennedy Theater (tel: 254.37.70). Through May: "The Glass Menagerie" (Williams). May 14: Peter Serkin piano, Cecil Licat piano, Roderick Vinsky oboe, Ida Karafian violin (Tchaikovsky, Stravinsky). May 15: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky) Ballet West Company. Warner Theater (tel: 626.10.50). To May 29: Lena Horne. Washington Cathedral (tel: 966.34.23). May 15: "A Mass of Life" (Dellin) Cathedral Choral Society, Paul Callaway conductor.

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TRAVEL

On Safari by Dugout Canoe

by Jack Foisie

JOHANNESBURG — Seven hundred miles northwest of Johannesburg rises one of the most inaccessible, and therefore unspoiled, game sanctuaries of southern Africa. It is the Okavango Delta, a low-lying wilderness half the size of Belgium that is made up of islands, swamps and waterways created by the runoff of the Okavango River from its headwaters in the Angolan highlands. It is a river that after 150 meandering miles disappears through evaporation and seepage into the Kalahari Desert.

The area is best reached by light aircraft, and delta travel is really only feasible by dugout canoe piloted by the area's natives. When the traveler reaches the interior of the Okavango Delta in Botswana, he is in a wonderland of game and birds, a region with more variety of wildlife probably than anywhere else in Africa.

Each evening one camps on a riverbank. Zebras and wildebeests graze warily not too far away, alert for the lion in the long grass. After dark the bell frogs tinkle like Thai temple gongs, and a thousand fireflies wink.

It is a wonderful way to see wild Africa, but it is too rugged for anybody but the young? Negative.

There is, however, some roughing it, with no set camps, no toilets and no hot showers. During the 1982 season, which began in April and ended in November, Mike Myers, a licensed Okavango guide, made 30 safaris with guests, each outing averaging seven days.

Of the 150 persons he escorted last season, he had few complaints. Some of those who undertook the Okavango safari were in their 30s and a few were in their 60s. Families sometimes made the adventure, but Myers discourages the presence of children under 12 on such a trek. He conducts only photographic safaris.

The usual arrangement is to spend three days in the Okavango in northwest Botswana and the remainder in Chobe National Park in northeast Botswana. Myers is a commercial pilot, and part of his package is air transportation provided by himself, starting in Johannesburg. The season extends from April through November (December-March are the summer months in the southern hemisphere and too hot in the Okavango). Myers's rates are usually lower than those of competitors, with fewer frills. A seven-day safari, bookable through Cessna Africa, costs the equivalent of about \$800, with food and some camping gear provided.

The usual Myers safari is five guests, the number he can fit into his Cessna 211. After arriving at the delta base camp of Nxabu, and having a last "civilized lunch," the party boards dugouts, two to a boat, and the trip is underway.

Before sunset, camp is made under the shelter of a mimos tree, and there comes another discovery — Myers is also the cook. After the meal he also provides the entertainment, strumming his guitar and singing old-fashioned songs. His repertoire is tailored to the mood and makeup of his guests, who by this time are in their sleeping bags under mosquito netting.

Viewing the African bush from a dugout canoe is unforgettable. In the lead dugout Myers shows off his knowledge by calling out the names of birds taking flight — in Latin, English and the tribal language, Tswana. Simplified, he is saying: "There's a goliath heron — a warrior eagle — a marabou stork — a blacksmith plover —"

Hours in a dugout can become tedious and tiring, but Myers manages to make it all seem worthwhile. Baggage is arranged in each dugout to provide backrests, and the boatmen keep up an almost continuous conversation, often joking about their passengers. Myers selectively interprets.

One of my fellow travelers was very short and became known to the boatmen as "man with short pants down to his ankles."

The only unending discipline required on the trip, and enforced by the boatmen, is for the passengers in the dugout to sit squarely amid-

ships. The dugout has only about six inches of freeboard, and a tilt requires instant counterbalancing by the boatman to keep his passengers from a dunking.

Even if the dugout does capsize, there is no danger. The streams are shallow, and, amazingly for a swamp area, the water flows fast enough to be clean — pure enough to drink at the campsite without boiling.

Myers, 29, has been a guide in the Okavango and other southern Africa game areas for seven years, and his knowledge of the delta conditions is reassuring. He makes frequent stops during the journey through the labyrinth of waterways for swimming and fishing. A type of perch and catfish are plentiful, and a good catch of perch are soon in the frying pan.

Each morning before breaking camp, Myers likes to lead his guests on a short hike inland. He is assisted by Francis, the chief boatman, who carries a spear, the only weapon in the party. One day we followed a "honey guide," a bird that can be followed by bush-wise fellows like Myers to a bee's cache of wild honey.

On another morning we followed Mike and Francis to where he and his fellow boatmen had felled two marula trees on previous safaris. Using only axes, they were shaping the tree trunks and hollowing them out to make dugouts, to be floated onto the main stream during the next high-water season.

One day we camped near a giant anthill, which in Africa can be six feet and higher. Myers explained how the army of soil termites, working underground, construct these grand pinacles using their saliva as cement. They build a mound so strong it will last for years after the ants have left.

Back at the delta base camp, before flying off to Chobe, there is a night trip on the water in a metal boat. The object is to sight crocodiles, by their beady eyes. In another stretch of the river a bright light was turned on to "freeze" birds. When transfixed in a tree by the light, they do not fly away, and their brilliant plumage seems almost phosphorescent.

At Chobe National Park, on which Myers is equally knowledgeable, not only large game but comfortable tents and showers are available. From a Land-Rover we viewed a pride of lions resting after having eaten a nighttime kill. Also sighted were a herd of 2,000 wildebeests migrating. Elephants ambled past our camp. Unlike the situation in more commonplace game reserves, no animals had become pack rats seeking food at our campsite, not even the baboons.

When choosing a time for a safari into the Okavango Delta, throughout the season there are some factors to consider, Myers said.

In April and May the river is only beginning to rise, and there are times when guests will need to get out and help push the dugouts over mud flats. But during these months fishing is excellent and bird life is boundless.

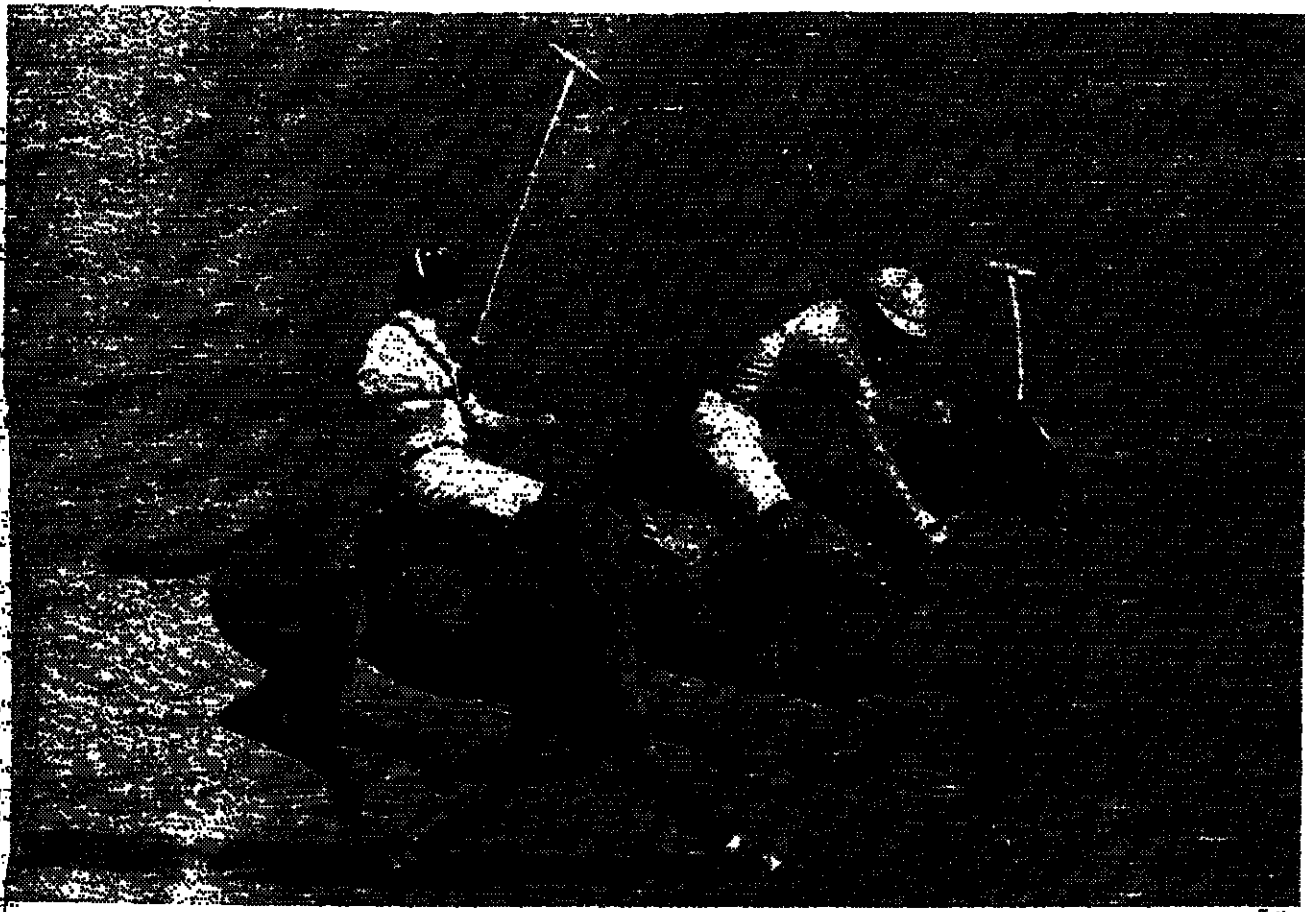
In June and July higher water allows more extensive exploration by dugout. The swamps are at their most beautiful. But at dusk mosquitoes are very active.

In August-September spring is returning to the southern hemisphere and so are migratory birds. Flowers bloom, so this is not a good time for hay fever sufferers.

In the final two months, October-November, game viewing is likely to be at its best — the herds of wildebeests and buffaloes reaching thousands.

"As often as I go into the Okavango, the area never bores me," Myers says.

For information about Okavango Delta safaris, contact a travel agent or the following: Quest Africa, 25 Dwyer House, 6 Sherbourne Road, Parktown, Johannesburg 2193, South Africa (this is Myers's booking agent); Game Trackers, 279 Kent Avenue, Ferndale, Johannesburg; Portfolio of Places, Mutual Square, Rosebank, Johannesburg; Educational Wild Life Expeditions, Box 645, Bedfordview, Johannesburg. ©1983 The Los Angeles Times



At play in the fields of the lords: Polo in Palm Beach.

Palm Beach, Back in the Sun

PALM BEACH, Florida — Palm Beach is undergoing a renaissance. In a town where a favorite slogan is "Nouveau riche is better than no riches at all," money is still the biggest game in town. They sell caviar at the supermarket, drink champagne at high noon and pile up in pastel Rolls-Royces on Worth Avenue, where shopping means walking from Hermes to Gucci to Van Cleef and back to Vuitton. Yet, this serene, balmy resort, famed by spectacular royal

prestige and publicity reasons, linking polo players with their diamonds, beer or watches. Princess Maria Pia, sister of Maria Gabriella, and her companion, Prince Michel de Bourbon-Parme, also have a house on the lake, as does Christina de Carman, a Parisian who married an American entrepreneur, Jerry Goldsmith.

Other internationals include Armand de la Rochefoucauld, Duke of Dondeauville, Gernot Swarovski-Lange, the Austrian crystal king, and Arndt Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, the heir to the Krupp fortune. For Prince Yuka Troubetskoy, who long dominated the French Riviera social scene, Palm Beach has a sharp Monte Carlo flavor.

According to Martha A. Gottfried, a prominent real estate agent who has in her portfolio the legendary, turned \$20-million Mar-A-Lago, a 57-year-old mansion that belonged to Marjorie Merivether Post. "Forty percent of our clientele is international as against 10 percent when I started 10 years ago. We've seen the South Americans, about five years ago, turn into a very big influence, there's been a trickle of French, English and Spanish and two years ago, an awful lot of Germans."

"All those people," she said in an interview, "are looking for the same thing — safety out of the troubled areas of Europe." (Palm Beach has one policeman for every 100 inhabitants; elsewhere in the United States, the ratio is one

for 700.) "We have no way of figuring out their income bracket, but we know that people spend \$800,000 and up on a house, which is a sizable investment."

This 5.8-square-mile island is still the technical meadown of aging tycoons with a penchant for golf and youthful wives. Having made it in their home towns, they now want to measure up against such famous residents as Estée Lauder or Henry Ford. They also enjoy conducting business from the side of their glistening pools.

"They keep coming from all over the United States, big cities like New York, Chicago, Detroit. Not so much from the West Coast, which has about the same climate," Gottfried said. "They buy property — condos or town houses. But they prefer to be on Lake Worth, whereas Europeans favor the ocean."

Palm Beach recently acquired its first female mayor, Yveline de Marcellus Marix, who is French by origin. Also managing director of a travel agency, Marix spent eight years on the town council and has lived in Palm Beach since 1945.

"Palm Beach is generally considered to have the highest affluence level in the United States, which means the world," she said. "When you see the type of houses still being built here on South Ocean Boulevard — a \$2-million house is not average, but I cannot think of many houses under \$500,000." She noted that the population increases from 12,000 in the summer to 35,000 in the winter.

"We've always been an international colony," she added, "in the sense that there were famous international names, such as [Portofino] Ruffino and the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, coming regularly. Now, we are getting a great many more Europeans who are not merely visitors. You have younger couples moving into this area. They start businesses, they have already a certain amount of money, substantial backgrounds, good taste. The French are probably the most numerous, but there are also a lot of Italians and Germans."

Marix agreed with Gottfried that the international crowd moved here in the last 10 years. "It was a creeping thing," she said, "but now, it's quite amazing."

Besides wealthy foreigners, there are other reasons for Palm Beach's recent facelift. The young scions of moneyed families have now grown up and are injecting new blood into what used to be the ultimate in how to die without trying. But the biggest physical change has been the real estate development of West Palm Beach, with shopping centers and large condominiums, and 13 miles inland, at Wellington, the 1,650-acre Palm Beach Polo and Country Club. The club, which also offers tennis courts, an 18-hole George Fazio golf course, squash and racquetball courts, plus lawns for croquet, recently revived here as an afternoon sport, is attracting a young, moneyed and international crowd — much to the surprise of diehard Palm Beachers.

For Agnes Ash, publisher of the Palm Beach Daily News, also known as "The Shiny Sheet":

"Palm Beachers look at that river like the Maggot Line. West Palm Beach was always outside and inferior, but now, with that kind of money, it's going to be Palm Beach. West Palm Beach will never be as snobby as Palm Beach, but it's going to be more important and the next 10 years will be very interesting." It has also given a new dimension to Palm Beach, making this shiny strip of land even more exclusive and desirable.



Estée Lauder and Prince Yuka Troubetskoy.

Taps for Fort Yuma

by George Ridge

FORT APACHE, Arizona — The bugles of time are sounding retreat for the military outposts of the Arizona frontier.

Fort Apache... Fort Defiance... Fort Bowie... Fort Grant... Fort Yuma... like a muster of John Wayne movies, they march silently into the past. Not for a century have armies fought on U.S. soil.

Some survive only as names. Relics of the adobe ramparts remain at others, like Fort Bowie. Some have been put to modern military use, like Fort Huachuca. All have stories to tell.

The interstate highway passes not far from Fort Bowie for a reason that is as good now as it was in 1862 — this is the best east-west mountain crossing in the 450 miles from the Mexican border to the Grand Canyon. Where the 18-wheel trailer-tractors roar along Interstate 10 side-by-side with tourist-filled station wagons, the Butterfield Stage and westward-bound wagons once ran a gauntlet of death through the six-mile pass between the Dos Cabezas mountains and the Chiricahua range.

The Dos Cabezas hid the legions of Geronimo, and the Chiricahua wilderness was the stronghold of Cochise, two of the greatest generals in the Indian struggle to retain their tribal homeland. Fort Bowie was under siege for a quarter of a century, but finally the struggle was over and on Oct. 17, 1894, Troops B and I

of the Second Cavalry lowered a 44-star U.S. flag, wheeled into line for the time and marched away to Fort Logan, Colorado.

The actual site of Fort Bowie is about 15 miles south of the interstate highway as it nears the New Mexico border. About all that remains is a sloping, strategic stretch of desert, a maze of crumbling adobe walls, a 38-star U.S. flag and silence for miles. The flag is a historical compromise because when the outpost was founded the flag had 34 stars and it was abandoned when there were 44 states.

To the north, above the Mogollon Rim, stands Fort Apache, which is now the Theodore Roosevelt Indian Boarding School. It is maintained in historic condition and visitors are welcome. Officers' row, an elm-lined street with neat wood and stone houses flanked by sidewalks and street lamps, looks out over the empty parade ground. Nearby is Whitewater, a bustling city on the tribal highlands that once sheltered Cochise and Geronimo. Hunting and fishing are still the major industry, but now they mean profit for the reservation treasury.

Only Fort Huachuca in southern Arizona remains an active military bastion among the 70 forts, posts, cantonments and outposts that were sprinkled throughout the territories of Arizona and New Mexico. As the sole survivor, Fort Huachuca seems the logical spot for a museum that portrays the struggle for the Southwest.

Opened in 1960, the museum at Fort Huachuca is housed in the former Fourth Cavalry

Officers Club in the historic Old Post section, jealously preserved by the U.S. Army. Admission to the museum is free. Housed here is the Indian pipe believed to have been used by Geronimo during his surrender to General Nelson Miles in late 1886.

The museum does quite well by the Apaches, once sworn enemies of all that the post stood for. Assembled here is one of the best collections of photographs depicting Geronimo, his warriors and the Apaches' family life. Cochise never permitted photographs of himself or his tribe.

The 9,000-foot (3,000-meter) mountains guarding the rear of the fort were used as a pivot for a heliograph network that sent messages from peak to peak by mirror in the days before the telegraph. The heliograph consisted of a mirror set on a tripod to reflect sunlight in dots or dashes. The Army's signal network formed a lopsided "V" with a leg 250 miles northward to Fort Whipple at Prescott, Arizona, and another leg stretching 275 miles eastward to Tularosa, New Mexico.

The heliograph made it easier to move supplies to the soldiers and horses in the field, but was never as fast as the Indians. The cavalry regiments chased Geronimo and his small band for months during the spring and summer of 1886, and still had very little idea of where they were, or where the Indians were, heliograph or no heliograph. Geronimo finally surrendered out of exhaustion.

Digging for Gold in a Library

by Mark Williams

SEVILLE — Not only scholars come to burrow in the Archivo General de las Indias in Seville, the world's richest repository for documents from the Spanish-American Empire. Holding about 50 million documents, dating mostly from about 1500 to 1820, the archives have also proved invaluable to treasure hunters.

Pirate maps showing where booty was hidden never did wash ashore in bottles for lucky beachcombers. If a sunken vessel is sighted, treasure hunters must determine what it carried, or run the risk of spending months of work and small fortunes to recover worthless cargo. Avoiding this means poring over such museum documents as shipping records, court-martial papers and ships' logs.

Some treasure hunters begin their quest in archives like Seville's, searching for maps and records of sunken ships, contemporary salvage reports and other clues hidden in faded documents. The Archives of the Indies have provided information leading directly to several important treasure discoveries.

Knowledge gleaned in Seville proved crucial in a recent court case fought over millions of dollars in Spanish booty. A judge in Florida ruled that Melvin Fisher, 60, of Key West, had exclusive rights to about \$20 million in riches hauled up from the 630-ton oak galleon Santa Margarita, which went down with seven other ships in a 1622 storm off the Keys.

"The decision was lengthy and complicated, but of central importance was our proving that the treasure belonged to the Santa Margarita, already claimed by Fisher, not to another ship," explains Dr. Eugene Lyon, 53, of Vero Beach. He is a historian from the University of Florida whose archival work in Seville has led directly to important discoveries. "Silver bars from the wreck were matched exactly with the Margarita's manifest, a list of all registered items on board. Each bar has specific markings so there could be no mistake. For example, bar 821 was identified by an asterisk inside two brackets and marked to Portobelo, where it was one of seven bars to pay for Spanish goods delivered there."

Lyon is one of a dozen serious researchers, some of whom can always be found working at the archives here. Most are engrossed in doctoral dissertations and other scholarly work, but a few have standing orders from salvage outfits to keep their eyes open for odd bits of information that might lead to a sunken galleon.

The archives' Renaissance building, open daily from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M., sits like a dowager next to Seville's colossal Gothic cathedral and Giralda tower, landmarks of Andalusia's capital. Erected in 1582 by Juan de Herrera, the building first housed a merchant company called the Casa Lonja. During much of the imperial era, Seville — situated inland but on the navigable Guadalquivir River — had a monopoly of Spanish-American commerce.

For nearly four centuries millions of official papers from the colonies were shipped to the Seville Archives. The sole official depository of government papers relating to America, the archives amassed about 50,000 volumes, the archives and thousands of maps, charts and other items. Included are records of all ships that sailed from America to Spain, with detailed passenger and cargo lists. If a ship went down, there are probably inventories of the riches it carried and records of where and when it foundered, based on survivor and other reports. And if it was a treasure ship, there will be some account of salvage operations undertaken at the time. If these records are not in Seville, they probably don't exist.

Most documents have been cataloged, but a great number were never read since they were written in a difficult script of antiquated Castilian. Officials admit that many sections of documents are rarely touched.

Study in the archives is not just a paper chase. From the discovery of America until the



end of the 16th century, treasure flowed from the New World to Spain on galleons, huge ships weighing hundreds of tons. Estimates of the value of the Spain-bound treasure range from \$10 billion to more than \$200 billion in today's money.

Ships went down, broke up and passed into oblivion, but gold and silver, impervious to centuries of seawater, remained. Despite legend and Hollywood lore, most ships were sunk by storms or faulty navigation, not by pirates. An estimated 90 per cent of treasure galleons and merchant ships made uneventful voyages, despite hurricanes, pirates and enemy squadrons, a notable achievement of Spanish naval skill. But it is the 10 per cent that never arrived that interests people like Mel Fisher.

In the late 1960s Fisher began his quest for Nuestra Señora de Atocha and Santa Margarita, two of eight galleons lost in a 1622 storm. The 28-ship fleet from Spain had reached America by June and took on gold and silver at Portobelo and Cartagena. By the time they reached Havana before sailing to Spain, the hurricane season was approaching.

Lyon and a Spanish researcher, Angeles Flores de Rodriguez, found documents relating to the lost ships. Officially listed on the Atocha alone were 901 silver bars, 161 gold bars and discs and 255,000 silver coins. Lyon says that much more was undeclared. Official letters reported that the doomed fleet had been driven north through the Straits of Florida toward the Marquesas Keys west of Key West, where they were smashed against the reefs. Some 550 sailors and treasure valued at \$250 million went to the bottom.

One archival source reported that the ships had gone down near the "Keys of Matanzas." A Spanish recovery expedition led by Francisco Nunez Melian had come up with 350 silver bars and thousands of coins from the Santa Margarita, about half its cargo, but had been unable to find the Atocha. Fisher centered his diving and dredging efforts near the islands now called the Lower and Upper Matecumbe, but found no trace of the wrecks.

Then, in February 1970, Lyon uncovered detailed reports of Nunez's operations. After examining early maps of the Florida Keys, he discovered that in the 1600s the word "Ma-

tecumbe" meant all the keys. But the "Cayos del Marques" were tiny islands known today as the Marquesas Keys. The wrecks were 100 miles from where Fisher was looking.

Lyon sent the news to Florida and Fisher moved his operations to a 25-mile-long strip between Key West and the Dry Tortugas. In September another piece of the puzzle surfaced in Seville, a copy of a report by a survivor of the sinking, Bernardino de Lugo. It revealed that the ships had gone down 10 miles west — not east, as believed — of the last Marquesas Key. Another move. Finally, in June 1971, Fisher and company found the Atocha's remains, in 25 feet of water, just as de Lugo had described. A fortune has been brought up although the ship's "mother lode" of about 1,000 silver bars has not been found.

Finding this kind of Seville Archives information about treasure is not easy. Besides needing a special card "for serious scholars only," researchers face the staggering amount of material amassed during the 400-year colonial era. Papers dealing with sunken booty are rare and not classified with treasure hunters in mind: There is no handy reference file on "treasure ships" or even organized records about shipwrecks and salvage efforts. Knowing where to look for information is a science in itself and it takes specialized knowledge to read the old script.

The archives' director, Rosario Fara, says she has received hundreds of letters asking "please send information about treasure ships near my home town." The archives cannot provide such information and does not engage or recommend researchers. Anyone seriously interested must make private arrangements with one of the accredited researchers. As if to prove the point, guards discourage the idle browser or photographer.

But the search will continue, for the Caribbean was the center of a system of convoys known as the Silver or Plate Fleets, which for three centuries transported the wealth of America to Spain. Only a fraction of the lost treasure has been recovered and Seville's Archives, crammed with old documents, must contain more priceless information. Many researchers think so and Lyon will be back again this year.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

[illegible]

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the fund companies with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on last

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by it with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on last following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations:
 DHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (b)—bi-monthly;
 lv: (f)—frequency.

Over-the-Counter				May 12			
NASDAQ National Market Prices							
Sales In		Net		Sales In		Net	
\$000's		% Profit		\$000's		% Profit	
1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986
1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985
1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984
1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982
1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981
1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980
1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979
1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978
1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977
1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976
1976	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975
1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974
1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973
1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972
1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971
1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970
1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969
1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968
1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965
1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957
1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956
1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955
1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954
1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953
1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952
1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948
1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945
1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944
1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943
1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942
1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941
1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940
1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939
1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938
1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937
1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936
1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935
1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934
1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933
1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932
1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931
1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930
1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929
1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928
1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926
1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925
1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918
1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917
1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916
1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908
1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
1905	1904	1905	1904	1905	1904	1905	1904
1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899
1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897
1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895
1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894
1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893
1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892
1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891

		High	Low	Open	Close		High	Low	Open	Close
AGS	284	22 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	26	LinBrd	1572	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/2
ASXC	89	21 3/4	21 3/4	22	21 1/2	LoanF.I. 20	72	27 1/4	27	27 1/2

U.S. Futures Prices									
Grains					Oil				
WHEAT					CORN				
No. 1 hard, dollars per bushel					No. 2, dollars per bushel				
Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Feb	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Mar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Apr	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	May	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jun	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jul	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Aug	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Sep	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Oct	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Nov	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Dec	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	Jan				

NEW HIGH5-744

hCo pt	GNC s	OhEd 9.12pt
Chalm	GTFI plB	OhPw 7.6ptC
a Pind	GoPw 3.76pt	Omnicare s

[illegible]

SPECIAL

	Per. Adult Pay.	Reg.
Inc	.05 6-30	6-4
Omitted		

[illegible]

an Output Off 1.5%

ME — Italy's industrial out-

l a provisional 1.5 percent in
a, seasonally adjusted, after
of 0.7 percent in February
2 percent in January, the na-
statistics institute said
day.

Banks

over-Min con-MinL	Coupon Next	SidApptd	Kore
hill Kinrent 55-83	1136	8-30	Kore LTC

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corp 6-94	9 7/16	6-10	101.2	101.4	United

corp undid	8 5/16	10-13	100.1	108.3
corp 1984-85 wt	5 1/4	6-2	99.9	102.1
micid 5 1/4-8 1/4	9 1/8	6-21	100.4	108.4
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Published with The New York Times and The

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Bk 74-86/89	10 7/16	6-3	99.45	—	spot 1,136.00 1,127.00 1,151.00 1,152.00
85	9 1/16	11-14	99.9	100.2	3 months 1,164.50 1,165.00 1,177.00 1,177.50
86					Copper cathodes:

[illegible]

WY 54-92	9-13/18	8-11	77.9	100.1
WY 54-93	9-14	7-11	98.4	97.4
WY 54-94	10-4	5-12	100	—
WY 54-95	10-10	6-30	99.8	100.2

GASOIL

WY 54-96	10-11	7-11	98.4	97.4
WY 54-97	10-12	8-11	77.9	100.1
WY 54-98	10-13	9-14	98.4	97.4
WY 54-99	10-14	10-4	100	—
WY 54-100	10-15	10-10	99.8	100.2

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Rk 5/4-91	9/4	7-12	99.45	99.85	Jly	232.25	232.50	232.75	233.00	233.25	233.50	233.75
					Aug	232.25	232.50	232.75	233.00	233.25	233.50	233.75

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The defense minister announced the purchase and said talks were

your still under way on buying additional French arms, particularly

tribune
Washington Post

TECHNOLOGY
FOR THE 1990s
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FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1983

TECHNOLOGY

By ANDREW POLLACK

New Plans for Using Satellites Envision Antenna in Every Pocket

NEW YORK — The use of satellite communications so far has been confined to telephone and television companies and other users that use dish-shaped antennas at least several feet in diameter.

But new services have recently been proposed that would allow individuals to communicate via satellites using small antennas. The satellites would also be able to pinpoint the location of an individual or a vehicle, allowing help to be sent in an emergency, for instance.

Mobile Satellite Corp., or Mobisat, based in Pennsylvania, has asked the Federal Communications Commission for permission to start a mobile-telephone service using satellites. Calls from automobiles, or even from passengers in airplanes, would be transmitted to the satellite and back down to earth near the call's destination and tied into the phone system.

Even more exotic is the proposal by Geostar Corp. of Princeton, New Jersey, founded and headed by Gerard K. O'Neill, a Princeton physics professor known for his advocacy of industrial colonies in space.

Geostar proposes a satellite communications service that would let individuals with devices no larger than pocket pagers communicate via satellites. While the system could not be used for telephone conversations, it could be used to determine a person's location or to send brief messages of up to 36 characters.

"According to Geostar's FCC application, a person confronted by a mugger could press a button on the device. The signal would be sent up to three satellites, 22,300 miles above the Equator, and back down to a computer. The computer would instantaneously determine where the person was and, again via satellite, alert the nearest police car. A hiker injured in the wilderness could signal via satellite and receive back a printed message, 'Stay put — help coming.'"

John D. Kissling, president of Mobile Satellite, said the automobile antenna would be the size of a coffee can and the automobile telephone system would be the same size and price — about \$2,000 — as the mobile telephone sets planned for cellular radio telephone. Geostar predicts that its hand-held transmitters will cost as little as \$200.

Both systems would fix the position of transmitters on the ground by using more than one satellite and determining the difference in the time it takes for a signal to reach the central computer traveling from different satellites.

Unusual But Possible

While the services might seem farfetched, they are not beyond reason, experts said.

"It does require the solution of some technical problems, but none of those problems seems overwhelming," said Charles Schmidt, vice president and general manager of RCA Astro-Electronics, a satellite builder, of the Geostar system.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is supporting efforts to establish systems such as Mobile Satellite's. And Canada and Skylark Corp. of Boulder, Colorado, are planning similar systems.

As early as the mid-1970s, NASA demonstrated the ability to communicate via satellite with devices no bigger than walkie-talkies, and the ability to track moving vehicles. In one test, eight ambulances in the rural South were equipped with systems that enabled a patient's medical signs to be transmitted by satellite to the hospital and for the hospital to send back instructions for treatment. In a current experiment, the Drug Enforcement Administration is sending messages via satellite to its agents' automobiles.

Mobisat and Geostar face numerous obstacles. They must obtain FCC approval and several hundred million dollars each in financial backing.

Battle Lines Forming

One set of frequencies proposed for use by Mobisat is now set aside for future expansion of cellular radio mobile telephone service. Both American Telephone & Telegraph and Motorola, two companies heavily involved in cellular radio business, have opposed Mobisat, saying its system would waste frequencies serving remote areas that could be better used for cellular radio serving urban areas.

But the company has been supported by numerous potential customers, including oil companies who would use it to transmit data from remote rigs, search and rescue authorities and rural telephone companies. Perhaps the biggest users, however, would be trucking companies. North American Van Lines is interested in experimenting with the Mobisat service and even in investing in the company, according to Brad Callen, director of operations for North American's commercial transport division. Being able to keep track of the locations of trucks at all times and to communicate with them would allow the company to cut down on the amount of time that trucks are traveling empty, he said.

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 11/12, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	S.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.P.	S.K.	D.K.
Australia	2.7475	4.211	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Belgium	46.36	2.09	20.00	6.64	0.19	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Canada	1.3375	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Denmark	1.5470	2.09	20.00	6.64	0.19	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
France	6.55	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Germany	2.48	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Italy	2.36	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Japan	163.60	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Netherlands	2.20	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Spain	166.36	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Sweden	13.76	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Switzerland	2.00	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
U.K.	1.00	1.00	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
U.S.	1.00	1.00	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28

Dollar Values

	U.S.	£	D.M.	S.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.P.	S.K.	D.K.
Australia	1.3375	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Belgium	46.36	2.09	20.00	6.64	0.19	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Canada	1.3375	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Denmark	1.5470	2.09	20.00	6.64	0.19	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
France	6.55	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Germany	2.48	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Italy	2.36	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Japan	163.60	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Netherlands	2.20	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Spain	166.36	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Sweden	13.76	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
Switzerland	2.00	1.71	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
U.K.	1.00	1.00	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28
U.S.	1.00	1.00	112.25	37.36	0.18	1.77	5.01	129.28	91.28

INTEREST RATES

Commercial bank rates (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1,000

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	1-Year	2-Year	3-Year	4-Year	5-Year	10-Year
U.S.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
U.K.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
D.M.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
S.F.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Y.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Sw.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
S.P.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
S.K.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
D.K.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Key Money Rates

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	1-Year	2-Year	3-Year	4-Year	5-Year	10-Year
U.S.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
U.K.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
D.M.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
S.F.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Y.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Sw.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
S.P.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
S.K.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
D.K.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

GOLD PRICES

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	1-Year	2-Year	3-Year	4-Year	5-Year	10-Year
U.S.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
U.K.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
D.M.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
S.F.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Y.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Sw.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
S.P.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
S.K.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
D.K.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Nova Scotia Anticipating Gas Bonanza

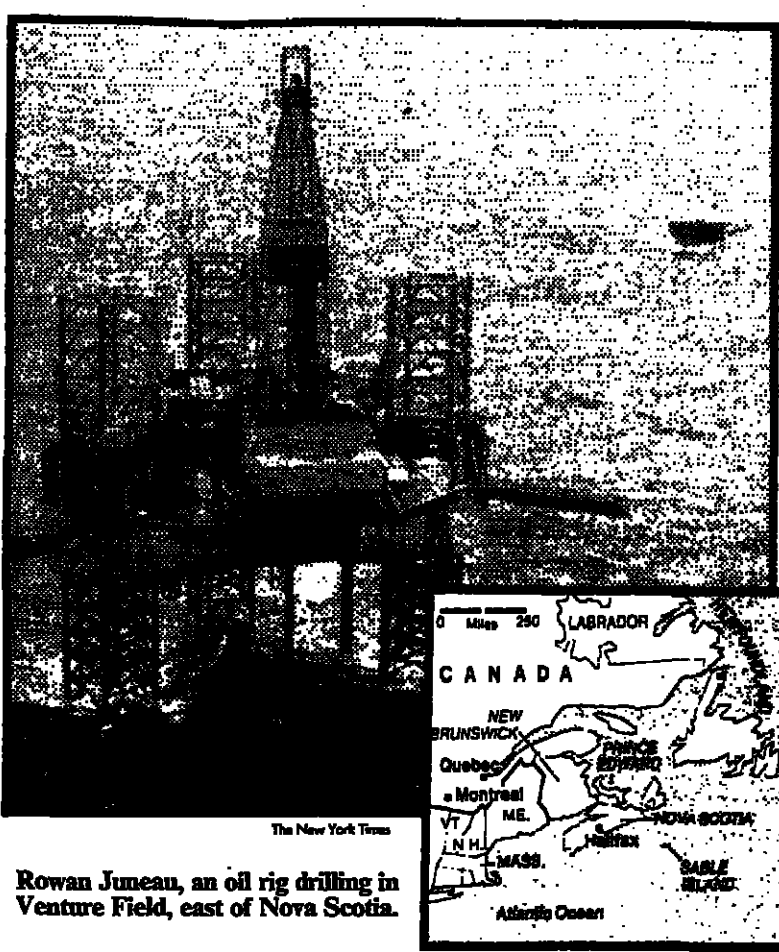
By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — This year, the gentle salt breezes of spring are carrying the unaccustomed scent of success to this province, one of Canada's poorest. Evidence is increasing that a natural gas field discovered 110 miles off Nova Scotia will become the first commercial petroleum development off the East Coast of North America.

The apparent commercial potential of this find, called the Venture Field, contrasts sharply with efforts off the East Coast of the United States, where 35 unsuccessful wells have been drilled so far. All have been completely or almost dry holes.

But the United States would share in the benefits of Venture with Canada. In particular, gas-rich New England — two years ago so hard-pressed for gas its supplies were rationed and schools and businesses closed — stands to benefit. Within five years, more than 800,000 homes in the U.S. Northeast may be heated with gas from Nova Scotia, which is only one-third the distance from the region as New England's traditional suppliers in the Southwest.

"The interesting thing about this is the geographic situation," said John Buchanan, (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)



Rowan Jumeau, an oil rig drilling in Venture Field, east of Nova Scotia.

Economists Urge Fed to Target GNP, Not Money Supply

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A group of four prominent economists has recommended that the Federal Reserve Board set targets for money supply growth and focus instead on the ultimate goal of the nation's economic growth.

"In my view, a monetary policy which is narrowly based on money targeting is not likely to serve us well over the foreseeable future," said Stephen M. Goldfeld, a Princeton economist and member of the Council of Economic Advisors in the Carter administration. The Fed should be setting goals for growth of the gross national product, he said Wednesday.

The other economists — Ralph Bryant, a senior fellow of the Brookings Institution; William Fellner of the American Enterprise Institute and a member of the Nixon

administration's Council of Economic Advisors; and Robert J. Gordon of Northwestern University — offered similar advice during a House Banking subcommittee hearing on several bills that would require the Fed to set objectives for nominal or current-dollar GNP, real GNP, inflation and employment.

Mr. Goldfeld said deregulation of financial institutions and other changes in financial markets in recent years have so altered the normal relationship between growth of various measures of money and the economy that it will take economists several years before they can determine adequately whether a new, stable relationship has been formed. As a consequence, he said, money growth targets might or might not produce the economic results sought.

Many monetarist economists disagree. They maintain that the old relationship between money and economic growth will be re-established this year, and that because the Fed can control money growth, it should continue to try to control nominal GNP growth by setting and hitting money growth targets.

While supporting the legislation's move beyond money targets, Mr. Gordon said it goes "too far" in putting growth in nominal GNP, real GNP and inflation on an equal footing. "The Fed cannot be expected simultaneously to control all three. Its primary objective should be nominal GNP growth."

Mr. Fellner opposed the legislation because of its emphasis on achievement of objectives for real growth and employment. "Such a policy would continue to produce the inflationary stop-and-go results and the by now well-known inefficiencies associated with these," he said.

"Desirable present and future monetary policies should be oriented not directly to 'real' objectives but to generating the appropriate flow of nominal demand to which the market participants need to adjust their cost and price-setting behavior," Mr. Fellner argued. He is concerned that long-term economic health would be undermined by the single-minded pursuit of a stated goal for real economic growth regardless of what is happening to inflation.

The fourth economist, Mr. Bryant, said that the monetary targeting procedures used by the Federal Reserve in recent years "certainly are on my list of unfortunate things" that have been done in macroeconomic policy. He said the Fed had sought to achieve its monetary targets even when those targets turned out to be inconsistent with the more fundamental objective of nominal GNP growth.

"You do not want to tilt Italy to straighten up the leaning Tower of Pisa," he said.

Brookings, coincidentally, published a book by Mr. Bryant on Wednesday, "Controlling Money: The Federal Reserve and Its Critics," in which he also argues that the Fed should pay less attention to its "intermediate" targets for money and more to the ultimate objectives of economic growth.

The congressional backers of the pending legislation are seeking, one way or another, to get the Federal Reserve to follow an easier monetary policy and foster economic recovery.

The four economists all rejected the requirement in one of the bills that would force the Fed to set a target for real interest rates — some measure of actual interest rates less some current expected rate of inflation. Mr. Gordon said such a policy could make the Fed adopt policies that would be exactly the opposite to what would be needed to maintain stable growth of nominal GNP in the face of, say, a supply shock such as an oil embargo.

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BUSINESS BRIEF

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Manville filed under Chapter 11 bankruptcy laws in August in a move intended to control the costs of litigation by more than 15,000 asbestos disease victims and their families.

Manville acknowledged that its business operations were profitable but claimed the future costs of the asbestos suits would extend beyond the company's ability to pay.

Representatives of Manville and its creditors were scheduled to appear in U.S. District Court in New York Tuesday to discuss the status of the case. Manville's motion carries the day following its reorganization proposal and requesting an extension before the final plan is presented.

G. Earl Parker, Manville's senior vice president, said "extensive negotiations" were continuing in an effort to arrive at a voluntary agreement that would settle pending asbestos-health claims for a fixed sum payable over a fixed period of time. Lenders and trade creditors also would be paid over a fixed period of time, he said.

In a prepared statement, Manville said a plan being discussed for future asbestos-related claims "would provide for submitting claims, a settlement and arbitration procedure, and would preserve certain limit options."

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Manville Seeks To Shield Unit

NEW YORK — The asbestos company Manville Inc. is seeking to shield its unit from a federal bankruptcy court order to liquidate its assets.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Trafalgar House Planning Sale Of Most Assets To Pay Off Debts

HONG KONG (Reuters) — The ailing property firm Trafalgar House will dispose of a majority of its assets and reschedule loans in an effort to reduce its debt burden from the current 690 million Hong Kong dollars (\$100 million).

Trans World Breakup Defeated

NEW YORK (Reuters) — The proposal by Odyssey Partners requesting Trans World Corp.'s directors to study and implement a program to separate the company's businesses was defeated, both sides announced Thursday.

Matsushita Sued Over Patent

NEWARK, New Jersey (UPI) — A Troy, Michigan, company has filed suit against the giant Japanese electronics firm Matsushita, charging it with "technological piracy."

Mexico, Russians in Oil Talks

MEXICO CITY (Reuters) — Oil industry officials from the Soviet Union and Mexico, which are among the world's four biggest oil producers, Thursday discussed the possibility of exchanging oil technology.

United Brands to Realign Unit

NEW YORK (NYT) — United Brands has said it will take a \$100 million charge against fiscal third-quarter earnings from the restructuring of its United Fruit Co. division.

Miller Opposes Chrysler Plea

WASHINGTON (NYT) — G. William Miller, who as Treasury secretary directed the government's \$1.5 billion federal rescue of Chrysler, has written to Donald T. Regan to urge that the government not release the company from any of its obligations.

W. Germans Grow Hopeful On Economy, Warm to U.S.

By Robert A. Bennett

FRANKFURT — Criticism of U.S. economic policy is waning in West Germany as the economic summit conference in Williamsburg, Virginia, approaches.

The change in attitudes reflects growing optimism within West Germany about its economic prospects. If anything, West Germans appear more optimistic about their nation's economic outlook than recent statistics would warrant.

The atmosphere is better than the real situation, said Walter Seipp, president of Commerzbank. This confidence has led to surges in consumer spending and home construction and a boom in the stock market.

Most forecasts project that West Germany's total output of goods and services will barely grow this year — somewhere between 0.5 percent and 1 percent. But the optimism has been encouraged by signs of recovery in the United States, Japan and, to a lesser degree, Britain.

As a result, a number of leading private bankers and central bank-

ers have become far less critical of what they consider high interest rates in the United States and the strength of the dollar, two subjects that are expected to be major topics at the Williamsburg talks.

If there is any country in the world that can complain about the exchange rates, it's the United States, said Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, the nation's central bank. He was referring to the competitive disadvantage that a strong dollar inflicts on U.S. exports.

Most West Germans still believe it would be better if United States interest rates were lower. High rates in the United States have caused West Germany to keep its rates higher than it would like, in order to keep investors from transferring funds to the United States. The West Germans say their higher rates have slowed their economic recovery.

The French have been particularly upset about this issue, because they believe that high rates, by drawing money into high-yielding investments in the United States, have increased the value of

the dollar. And because many of Europe's imports are denominated in dollars, especially oil, the dollar's strength has increased European costs, promoted inflation and restrained economic growth, they maintain.

But the West Germans note that a strong dollar also makes U.S. products relatively more expensive and less competitive on world markets. Thus, to the degree that foreign companies can undersell U.S. companies in world markets, it stimulates the economies of the exporters.

With the West German economy recovering, the country's bankers are beginning to give more importance to the competitive aspects of a strong dollar. "It is with mixed feelings that we watch the development of the dollar," Mr. Seipp said.

Even some of those who still give lower interest rates a priority say the problem is not immediate. "It's not 1983 that gives me concern, it's 1984," said Manfred Meier-Preschmann, managing director of the Dresdner Bank.

Mr. Pöhl said in an interview



Karl Otto Pöhl

last week that he did not "know whether the dollar is too high or not too high" against the Deutsche mark. But he said the dollar seemed high against the Japanese yen because U.S. exports were not competitive with those of Japan.

Many West Germans strongly disagree with the French, who have been advocating that central banks intervene heavily in the markets to depress the dollar's value.

The West German criticism of France appears almost bitter. They contend that France has been focusing on the strength of the dollar to deflect attention from its domestic problems, including high unemployment.

Iran Sells Itoh Oil Without Discount

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A Japanese trading company said Thursday that it had signed a contract for Iranian oil at the official price of \$28 a barrel, indicating that Iran had resisted pressure to offer a discount that would have violated OPEC agreements.

C. Itoh agreed to buy 30,000 barrels a day of oil from Iran, the company announced, making it the first Iranian buyer to settle on a new contract since the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries cut its prices in March.

As part of its agreement to cut prices \$5 a barrel, the 13 OPEC members pledged to "avoid giving discounts in any form whatsoever." In the past, Iran had been among several members to offer discounts, which weakened OPEC's control of prices.

When Iran's official price was lowered to \$28 a barrel shortly after the OPEC agreement, there was much speculation that it would offer discounts in order to keep its sales up.

The Japanese are one of Iran's biggest customers, and are known to have pressured Iran for discounts. A number of Japanese oil contracts with Iran expired March 31.

Iran's unwillingness to give a discount, at least in the case of C. Itoh, is an indication that OPEC's campaign to stabilize oil prices and eliminate the oil glut may work.

In the past, Iran has said that it gave discounts in order to compensate its customers for the added cost of insuring tankers entering Iranian ports, which are under attack from Iraq in the Gulf war.

Earlier this month, Japan's minister of trade and industry was quoted in Kuwait as saying that Iran had granted Japanese companies a \$2-a-barrel discount, to "offset wartime risks." An aide to the minister later denied that the statement was made.

Two other Japanese trading companies, Marubeni Corp. and Kanamaru Goshi, said Thursday that they were continuing to negotiate with Iran on new contracts.

Nova Scotia Is Expecting Offshore Bonanza

(Continued from Page 11)

premier of Nova Scotia. "This project will be of great benefit to our two countries."

U.S. analysts tend to agree. Benjamin Schlegel, of Booz, Allen & Hamilton, said that the Eastern states represent the best U.S. market for gas; east of the Appalachians, gas accounts for only 15 percent of primary energy use, less than half the level west of the range. "Nova Scotia gas represents a real growth opportunity," he said.

Analysts caution, however, that at least one more well must be completed before the economics of Venture development can be proven. Additionally, other gas discoveries nearby may have to be found to justify the installation of expensive production equipment.

The benefits to Nova Scotia, where the per-capita income hovers at about 70 percent of the Canadian average, already seem apparent from the busy construction cranes in the capital city of Halifax, where about \$300 million in new building is under way or planned.

The attraction is an estimated 2.3 trillion to 3 trillion cubic feet of natural gas located in a hospitable

environment not too distant from markets. As a consequence, about \$3 billion may be spent to bring the field into production and another \$2 billion to build a pipeline to the United States.

A further \$3 billion is being spent or has been promised for exploration efforts to augment the discovery, situated east of Sable Island. Optimists predict that Venture and nearby fields could eventually yield 25 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

But Nova Scotia's hopes are pinned to dreams far less grand. Government leaders say they will be happy if they simply can escape their present status as a welfare ward of the rest of Canada. Based on only the current reserves, estimates are that incomes in Nova Scotia will increase by more than \$450 million during the development phase ending in 1988, and by about \$50 million annually during the production phase estimated to last 18 years, if no more gas is found. In all, Venture is projected to generate 18,000 jobs during both phases.

Companies involved in Venture may profit handsomely, depending on the price they will be allowed to

charge for the gas. These include Mobil, the operator, with 45 percent; Petro-Canada, 30 percent; Texaco, 15 percent; the province of Nova Scotia, 9 percent; and East Coast Resources, 1 percent. If all goes according to plan, they hope to begin producing Venture gas by 1988 at a daily rate of at least 400 million cubic feet.

The rush to develop Venture sharply contrasts with the stalled development of the Hibernia oil field. Production from that field, one of the biggest found anywhere over the past decade, has been stalled by wrangling between the Newfoundland provincial government and Ottawa over ownership, revenue sharing and management.

But Nova Scotia elected to put the most contentious issues in a sort of limbo, and signed an agreement a year ago to develop its offshore resources, without deciding who owns them. Although a top Newfoundland official in a telephone interview characterized Nova Scotia's deal as unenforceable "garbage" — in his judgment, it gives Ottawa dictatorial powers in the event of a dispute — Nova Scotians seem convinced that the agreement has already spurred a financial bonanza.

The Venture development still

could be stalled. For one thing, the fourth evaluation well on the geological structure will not be completed until this summer. If that fails to confirm experts' theories, it could amount to "a big stumbling block," Mr. Buchanan said.

A number of money matters also remain to be spelled out, including the exact way companies and governments would divide revenue, and the nature and amount of any tariffs.

Price is also a concern. Recently, Canada cut its gas export price to \$4.40 a thousand cubic feet, but analysts suggest this might not be enough at a time U.S. industry is shifting from gas to cheap and abundant fuel oil.

Industry also confronts several technical problems. This has necessitated numerous innovations and forced the cost of a single well to nearly \$50 million.

But despite these obstacles, industry and government officials expect development of the field to proceed, although perhaps more slowly than today's rather frenetic schedule. Timing difficulties have been exacerbated by the fact Venture would be the first offshore petroleum development in Canada, and bureaucrats are making up the rules as they proceed.

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U.S. Winemakers Assail Barriers to Exports

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Winemakers from 28 states have agreed on strategy to push exports of U.S. wine, proposing a law designed to break down barriers in other countries. Wine is produced in more than 30 of the 50 states.

The winemakers also complained Wednesday about imports into the United States.

Industrial Output Up 6.9%, China Reports

BEIJING — China's gross industrial output in the first quarter was 138.29 billion yuan (\$69.8 billion), a 6.9-percent rise over the 1982 first quarter, the State Statistical Bureau reported Thursday.

It said heavy industry output went up 11.7 percent to 69.33 billion yuan and light industry rose 2.5 percent to 68.96 billion yuan. The 1983 target for growth of industrial production is 4 percent.

"When such wines can be landed in U.S. ports to sell for less than their true economic cost, it is high time our government did something to equalize the marketplace for American wine," said Nathan G. Stackhouse Jr., president of the Association of American Vintners. "Foreign subsidies, tariff and non-tariff barriers, must be eliminated by those countries which export wine to the United States."

France, Italy, West Germany, Greece and Chile are major sellers of wine to the United States.

A statement by the winemakers said that in the United States there was a minimum of paperwork for importers and a tariff of only 37.5 cents a gallon (3.8 liters). "Conversely, American wines face a Byzantine patchwork of tariffs, duties, regulations, special fees and forms" in other countries, it added.

The statement called for a law that "would require admission of U.S. wines into foreign countries on the same fair and equal basis as

the wines of those countries are admitted into the United States."

John de Luca, president of the California Wine Institute, said the group was trying to get as many lawmakers as possible from both parties in Congress to co-sponsor such legislation, hoping that it would be ready for presentation in about two weeks.

In a separate interview, James Trezise, executive director of the New York Wine Grape Growers Association, took a more protectionist line. "We don't want to hurt foreign producers or the consumers. We would prefer free trade. What we're concerned with are blatantly unfair trade practices," he said.

"We want whatever trade barriers are imposed on wine going out to be imposed on those coming in. You can't force countries to stop (subsidizing), but you can put a countervailing duty on wines coming in."

Thirteen years ago, imports accounted for 10 percent of the U.S.

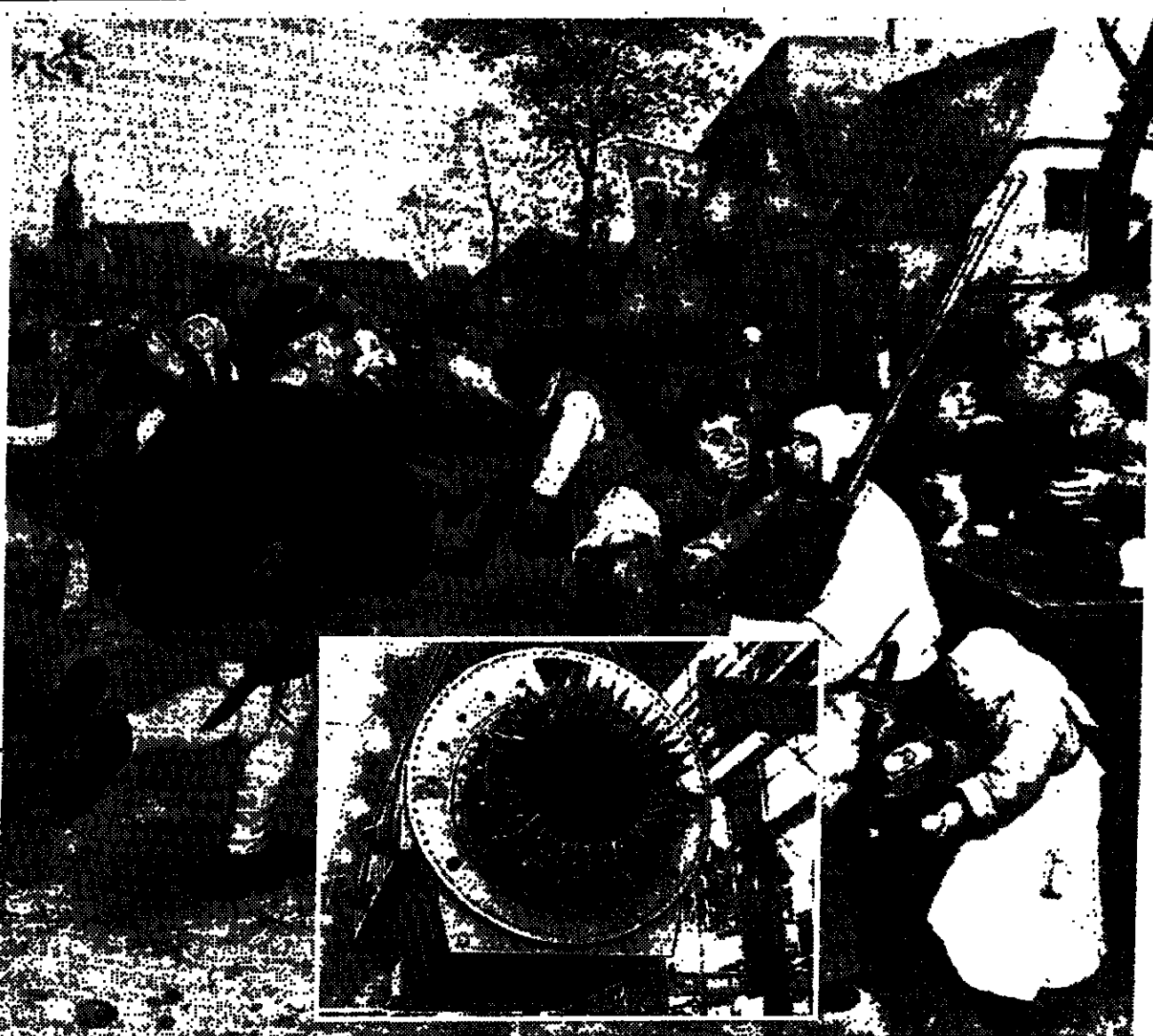
wine market. Last year, 26 percent of the wines sold in the United States were foreign.

"Basically, imports account for all of the [U.S.] growth that occurred last year," Mr. Trezise said. "Overall, the wine market only grew by about 2 or 3 percent" in 1982.

California used to account for about 70 percent of all wine consumed in the United States. Other states, primarily New York, supplied 17 percent, Mr. Trezise said. That 17 percent dropped to 8 percent in 1981, and Mr. Trezise said he expects the 1982 figures to show a further decrease.

California's sales remained essentially flat in 1982. The winemakers did not make it plain what they would want done if other countries failed to change their rules.

Mr. de Luca noted that countries that do not produce much wine, such as Japan, also have barriers against U.S. wine.



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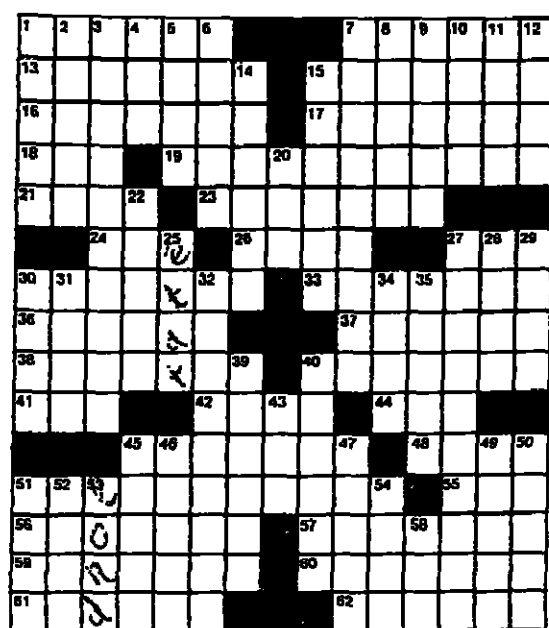
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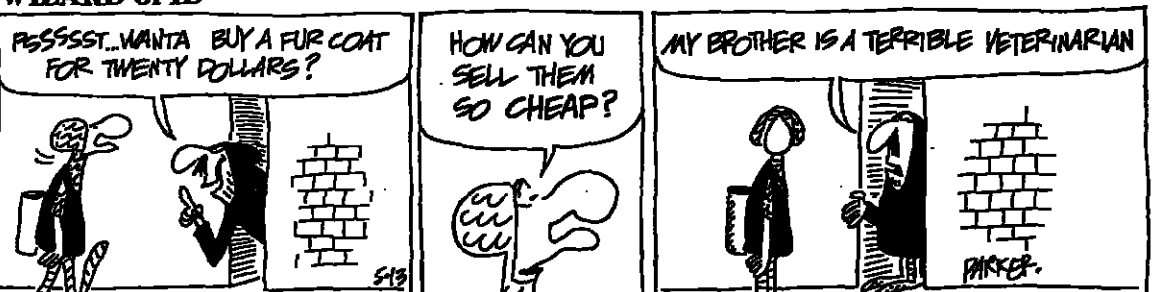
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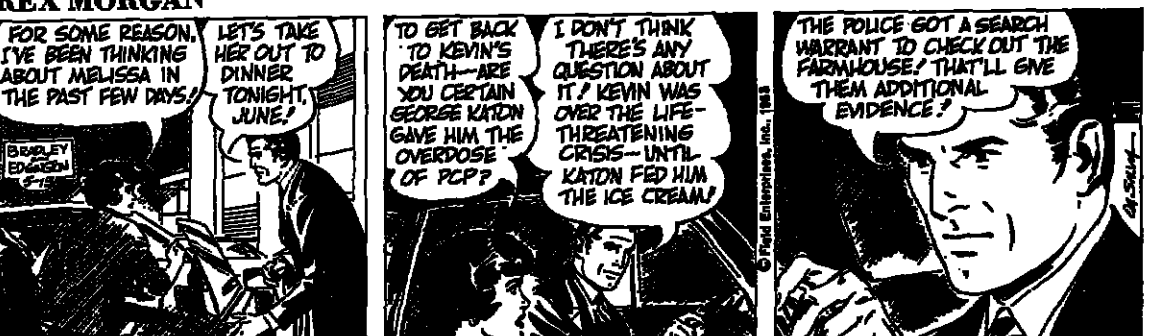
ANDY CAPP



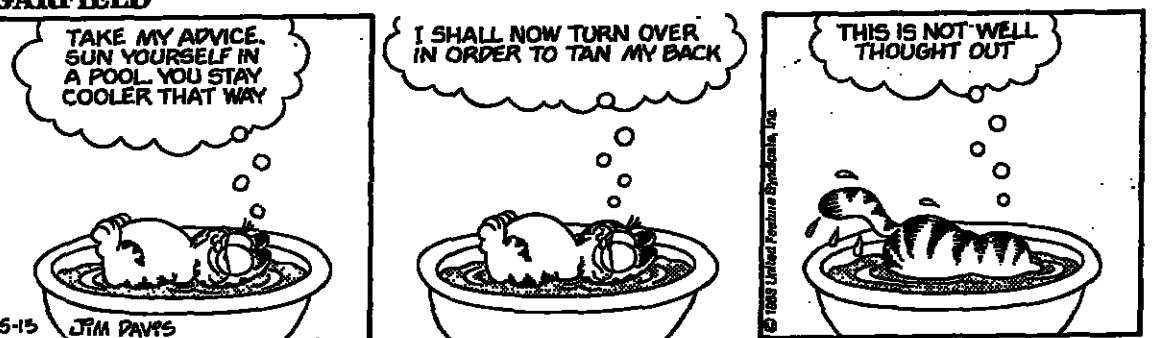
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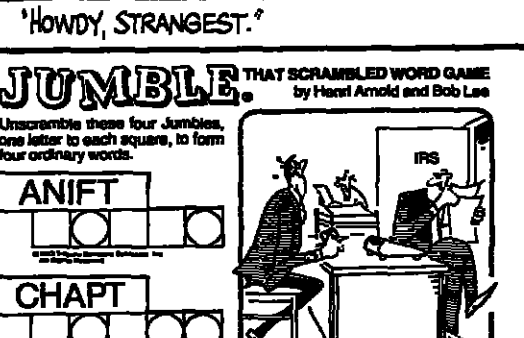
GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	17	12	5	24	19
Amsterdam	17	12	5	24	19
Antwerp	17	12	5	24	19
Berlin	17	12	5	24	19
Brussels	17	12	5	24	19
Cardiff	17	12	5	24	19
Copenhagen	17	12	5	24	19
Dublin	17	12	5	24	19
Edinburgh	17	12	5	24	19
Frankfurt	17	12	5	24	19
Geneva	17	12	5	24	19
Helsinki	17	12	5	24	19
Istanbul	17	12	5	24	19
London	17	12	5	24	19
Lyon	17	12	5	24	19
Madrid	17	12	5	24	19
Milan	17	12	5	24	19
Moscow	17	12	5	24	19
Munich	17	12	5	24	19
Nice	17	12	5	24	19
Oslo	17	12	5	24	19
Paris	17	12	5	24	19
Prague	17	12	5	24	19
Rome	17	12	5	24	19
Stockholm	17	12	5	24	19
Vienna	17	12	5	24	19
Warsaw	17	12	5	24	19
Zurich	17	12	5	24	19

Other Markets

May 12	May 13	May 14
London	1.50	1.50
Paris	1.50	1.50
Frankfurt	1.50	1.50
Geneva	1.50	1.50
Basel	1.50	1.50
Amsterdam	1.50	1.50
Brussels	1.50	1.50
Cardiff	1.50	1.50
Copenhagen	1.50	1.50
Dublin	1.50	1.50
Edinburgh	1.50	1.50
Frankfurt	1.50	1.50
Geneva	1.50	1.50
Helsinki	1.50	1.50
Istanbul	1.50	1.50
London	1.50	1.50
Lyon	1.50	1.50
Madrid	1.50	1.50
Milan	1.50	1.50
Moscow	1.50	1.50
Munich	1.50	1.50
Nice	1.50	1.50
Oslo	1.50	1.50
Paris	1.50	1.50
Prague	1.50	1.50
Rome	1.50	1.50
Stockholm	1.50	1.50
Vienna	1.50	1.50
Warsaw	1.50	1.50
Zurich	1.50	1.50

BOOKS

PRESENT HISTORY
By Theodore Draper. 467 pp. \$17.95.
Random House, 201 East 50th St.,
New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Walter Goodman

THE title of Theodore Draper's collection of a decade's worth of magazine articles signals his mission to bring the techniques of the scholar to the study of contemporary issues. He gives to current memoirs, documents, speeches and off-the-cuff statements the kind of close reading usually reserved for the residue of other periods. The subjects so served in "Present History" include nuclear deterrence, Arab-Israeli relations and the Western alliance. He also reminds us of the sorry roles played during the Vietnam War by all those who came to power afterward, including Jimmy Carter, Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski and Cyrus Vance.

That Draper, who has written an estimable history of the U.S. Communist Party, is a skilled historian is certain, yet his temperament is anything but dispassionate. Behind the talents of the scholar-journalist lurks the spirit of an editorial writer.

His polemical talents are put to particularly effective account in the extended treatments of nuclear policy that begin this book. He subjects Jonathan Schell's "The Fate of the Earth" to a withering analysis, comparing it to "The Greening of America" — "that classic of puerility" — as an example of "political fantasy and millennial daydreaming." He leaves Schell's celebrated book in the condition of Hiroshima after the bomb. What particularly irritates Draper, whose strength lies in close weighing of real possibilities, is the cast of mind "that operates only between extremes. If anything like deterrence offers any protection at all against nuclear war, it must be denied and denounced. Nothing must be permitted to hold out any hope that does not pass the tests of eternal peace and everlasting love."

For Draper, who is scathingly scornful of any approach to an arms agreement that depends on pressure from the Russian people on their masters, the hope of avoiding nuclear catastrophe (failing complete abolition of nuclear weapons) lies in mutual deterrence at as low a level as possible. Thus, he is appalled at the leaked plans of the Reagan administration for fighting a protracted nuclear war. He notes that although Caspar Weinberger concedes that a nuclear war is not winnable, as secretary of defense he is planning "to prevail." What the secretary does not see, according to Draper, is that "arming for deterrence is not the same as arming for fighting or prevailing in a protracted nuclear war" — an ominous oversight.

He sums up his charge powerfully: "The search for nuclear superiority, the preparation for a protracted nuclear war, and the goal of prevailing in such a war, all fit together in behalf of a master plan that goes far beyond deterrence; it is the vision of an apocalyptic nuclear war to decide once and for all the issue of world power. Only such an outcome could possibly justify the millions of casualties and the frightful physical destruction that would ensue from such a war. It is an aim that makes no sense in any conceivable cost-benefit calculus, and yet it is the hidden agenda of those on both sides who are plotting to win a nuclear war."

Draper keeps on the move between camps. In the 1970s, for example, he wrote three articles on the Arab-Israeli wars for Commentary magazine, in which he argued that the blame for the 1973 war rested squarely with Arab absolutists. His account of the shaping of UN Resolution 242, that ambiguously worded document which everyone cites but few have studied, is especially illuminating. But even here, Draper, who believes that Israel gave up much more than Egypt in the Camp David accords, warned against the "immortal claims" of Israelis as well as Arabs: "It is too late for Israel to say that the West Bank does not belong to the Arabs; they are there, and they cannot be removed or disregarded without incalculable suffering. The trouble with history is that it is non-negotiable, and diplomacy is negotiation or it is nothing."

His distaste for all-or-nothing mentalities emerges, too, in his pillorying of Norman Podhoretz's "Why We Were in Vietnam." Draper writes that the war as viewed by the editor of Commentary, "does not exist in a real world, tainted with struggles for power and geopolitical forces. His war exists in an ideal realm of anti-Communism, no matter where, by what means, at what price, or against whom." It is similarly critical of the softness toward authoritarian regimes displayed by representatives of the current administration, such as that "formidably single-minded partisan," Jeane Kirkpatrick.

For Draper, the crucial division over today's great issues is between absolutists and realists. In addition to championing dangerous policies, the absolutists, whether in the peace camp or the Pentagon, violate his scholar's standards by adjusting the facts to suit their predilections. This is his quarrel, too, with Henry Kissinger, whose book, "White House Years," Draper charges is a rewriting of history, especially in its "suppression of all evidence of his responsibility for the illusions of détente." In Draper's view, Kissinger wildly underestimated the Kremlin's ambitions and misread the character of its international strategy.

If the criticisms of Kissinger and some other passages become repetitious, that is because Draper, perhaps applying his own rules of historical accuracy, has decided to revise his articles. A few trims would have made this long book more readable.

Walter Goodman is on the staff of The New York Times.

Schell Book Receives Award

NEW YORK — Jonathan Schell's "The Fate of the Earth," an analysis of the effects of nuclear war, was named the winner of the Sidney Hillman Foundation Award for books in 1982. The award, sponsored by the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, recognizes achievements of social significance in newspapers, magazines, radio, television and books.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, South deliberately selected a slightly unusual course of action. He was in the position of a man in a race who realizes that the shortest road to the winning post will not permit him room to pass his rival.

Four hearts is an obvious contract for North-South, but it could fall after a quick spade ruff and a misguess in the trump suit. Three no-trump is impregnable, and has a clear advantage in board-a-match scoring: the no-trump declarer is likely to make as many tricks as the heart declarer, and therefore will win the board.

South arrived in four hearts when North chose to give a preference of three hearts

rather than to bid two no-trump at his second turn. Not surprisingly, West did not find the inspired spade lead that would have given the defense at least three tricks and a sure win on the board. Instead he led a passive diamond, and South had something to think about.

He judged, correctly, as it turned out, that the opposing team was likely to reach three no-trump in the replay. He expected the declarer to play East for the heart queen since that is right on percentages by a very small margin. (The king can be played first to guard against a singleton queen.)

Taking the same route as the other declarer would mean taking the same number of tricks: 10 or 11, depending on the position of the heart queen. So South took another

NORTH	WEST	EAST
♠ 76	♠ 10	♠ 4
♥ 75	♥ 10	♥ 4
♦ 75	♦ 10	♦ 4
♣ 75	♣ 10	♣ 4

U.S. Decreases Crop Estimates

WASHINGTON — A new supply-and-demand report issued by the U.S. Agriculture Department has said "expanded crop production abroad and big 1982-83 U.S. carryover stocks are expected to keep global supplies large in 1983-84, despite lower U.S. production."

The report, which was issued Wednesday, said the world grain harvest in the year ahead is expected to decline somewhat, mainly because of smaller U.S. production.

Wheat: The U.S. wheat export forecast has been reduced 100 million bushels to 1.4 billion bushels from expectations of a month ago. Projected winter world import demand, particularly in India, China and the Soviet Union, and greater competition are the main reasons.

Farm prices of wheat now are expected to average \$3.50 to \$3.70 a bushel over the entire 1983-84 marketing year, down from the previous forecast of \$3.50 to \$3.90.

Corn: Plantings of the 1983 corn crop will be higher than previously indicated, meaning total feed grain stock will be larger than earlier forecast. Expectations of exports of corn and sorghum have been reduced 50 million bushels and 25 million bushels, respectively, from previous indications.

The farm price of corn in 1983-84 is expected to average \$2.65 to \$2.90 a bushel, down from \$2.70 to \$3.10 in the earlier indication.

Rice: World rice production is at an all-time high. The report said there will be a substantial decline in U.S. output and inventories, however. As a result the farm price of rice is expected to average \$9 to \$10.50 per hundredweight in 1983-84, up from the earlier indication of \$8.50 to \$10.

Soybeans: World oilseed supplies are expected to be slightly smaller in 1983-84, mainly because of a smaller U.S. crop of soybeans. Global demand is expected to increase slightly, with some increase in U.S. exports but still down 30 million bushels from last month's projection.

Soybean prices at the farm are forecast at \$5.50 to \$7.25 per bushel, down slightly from \$5.50 to \$7.50 indicated last month.

Cotton: The early-season world cotton outlook for 1983-84 points to "larger consumption, smaller production and a moderate decline" in inventories by the end of the season. The U.S. cotton crop may decline a quarter from last year to a projected 8.1 million bales. No projections on cotton prices were made in the report.

Canadian Stock Markets

Toronto	High	Low	Close
3999	100.00	99.00	99.50
4000	100.00	99.00	99.50
4001	100.00	99.00	99.50
4002	100.00	99.00	99.50
4003	100.00	99.00	99.50
4004	100.00	99.00	99.50
4005	100.00	99.00	99.50
4006	100.00	99.00	99.50
4007	100.00	99.00	99.50
4008	100.00	99.00	99.50
4009	100.00	99.00	99.50
4010	100.00	99.00	99.50
4011	100.00	99.00	99.50
4012	100.00	99.00	99.50
4013	100.00	99.00	99.50
4014	100.00	99.00	99.50
4015	100.00	99.00	99.50
4016	100.00	99.00	99.50
4017	100.00	99.00	99.50
4018	100.00	99.00	99.50
4019	100.00	99.00	99.50
4020	100.00	99.00	99.50

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Japanese Aluminum Mill

TOKYO — Kobe Steel, C. Itoh and Nishio Iwai have received a letter of intent from Gulf Aluminum Rolling Mill of Bahrain to buy an aluminum rolling mill worth \$100 million. Kobe Steel said Thursday. The Japanese companies will build the mill on a full turnkey basis.

Canadian Indexes

Index	Value
3000	100.00
3001	100.00
3002	100.00
3003	100.00
3004	100.00
3005	100.00
3006	100.00
3007	100.00
3008	100.00
3009	100.00
3010	100.00
3011	100.00
3012	100.00
3013	100.00
3014	100.00
3015	100.00
3016	100.00
3017	100.00
3018	100.00
3019	100.00
3020	100.00

Herald Tribune

The newspaper that put the world in the news.

SPORTS

Seaver Hurls Mets Past the Astros, 3-0

United Press International
HOUSTON — Tom Seaver allowed five hits and pitched the 56th shutout of his career Wednesday night to lead the New York Mets to a 3-0 victory over the Houston Astros.

Seaver (2-2) struck out six and walked two in pitching his second complete game of the season.

The Mets took a 1-0 lead in the second inning. With two out, Brian Giles doubled into the left-field corner and stole third with José Quiroga batting. Before the Astro starter was thrown, the Astro starter and loser, Mike Scott, committed a balk that allowed Giles to score.

The Mets scored two more runs in the seventh when George Foster lifted a one-out single to center and Dave Kingman followed with his sixth home run of the season.

Scott (0-1) went eight innings, allowing five hits and three runs.

Reds 2, Phillies 0
In Cincinnati, Mario Soto walked two and struck out five, permitting only six singles and no runs past second base as the Reds beat Philadelphia, 2-0. Dan Driessen singled in Dave Concepcion in the fourth inning and then brought Eddie Milner home in the sixth with another single. John

Denny (3-2) suffered both the loss and an injured thumb.

Cincinnati collected four straight singles in the fourth off Denny but could score only one run. Milner singled but was thrown out trying to steal second. Concepcion and Johnny Bench followed with base hits, and Driessen then singled in Concepcion.

In the sixth, Milner singled off reliever Porfi Alvarado, stole second, and scored on Driessen's second single.

Expos 8, Braves 5

In Atlanta, Andre Dawson's RBI single was the highlight of a three-run 11th inning that lifted Montreal to an 8-5 victory over the Braves. Tim Lincecum opened the 11th with a single, moved to second on a sacrifice, and scored the go-ahead run when Dawson singled to left. Dan Schatzeder (1-0) worked two innings for the victory. Steve Bedrosian (2-2) took the loss. Dale Murphy hit his ninth homer and drove in four runs for Atlanta.

Blue Jays 3, White Sox 1

In the American League, at Chicago, Dave Stieb, who led the league in innings pitched last year with 288, hurled a three-hitter over 10 innings to give Toronto a 3-1 victory over the White Sox. Ernie Whitford led off the 10th with a single to right off LaMar Hoyt (4-3). Barry Bonnell ran for Whitford and went third on Rance Mulliniks' hit-and-run single to center. Hoyt on Powell lifted a sacrifice fly to Ron Kittle in left field, scoring Bonnell. Mulliniks went to second on Kittle's throw and to third on a wild pitch. Alfredo Griffin then followed with an RBI single.

Indians 2, Royals 0

In Cleveland, Rick Sutcliffe pitched a two-hitter and Manny Trillo had four hits to lead the Indians to a 2-0 victory over Kansas City. It was the fifth victory in six decisions for Cleveland over the Royals, who beat the Indians 10 times in 1982.

Rangers 3, Yankees 1

In New York, Rick Honeycutt pitched a six-hitter over eight innings, lifting Texas to a 3-1 triumph over the Yankees. Honeycutt (4-2) allowed no earned runs and no extra-base hits while walking two and striking out two. He induced four ground-ball double plays and lowered his ERA to 1.39. Ron Guidry fell to 3-3.

Orioles 1, Mariners 0

In Baltimore, Cal Ripken doubled home Jim Dwyer in the fifth to lead the Orioles to a 1-0 victory over Seattle and give Mike Flanagan his sixth victory. Flanagan is tied with Dave Stieb for the league lead. The left-hander out-dueled Gaylord Perry (2-4), walking none and striking out one.

Angels 3, Red Sox 1

In Boston, Bobby Clark hit a two-run homer and Ellis Valentine added a bases-empty shot to pace California to a 3-1 victory over the Red Sox behind Bruce Kison's four-hitter. The Angels, who managed three hits off John Tudor (1-2), took a 2-0 lead in the second when Doug DeCinces singled and scored on Clark's first homer of the year.

Tigers 5, A's 2

In Detroit, Milt Wilcox scattered eight hits and Glenn Wilson hit a two-run homer to give the Tigers their third straight triumph, a 5-2 victory over Oakland. Wilcox raised his record to 3-4 and is 9-1 against Oakland with Detroit. He struck out eight and walked one. Mike Norix (5-3) took the loss.

Brewers 4, Twins 1

In Milwaukee, Cecil Cooper hit a home run while Charlie Moore and Ned Yost had two hits apiece and Bob McClure pitched a seven-hitter to lead the Brewers to a 4-1 victory over Minnesota. McClure struck out three and walked one in getting his first triumph after five losses. Al Williams (2-4) was the loser.



The Aberdeen soccer team displaying its Cup Winners' Cup.

Aberdeen Wins Europe Soccer Cup

United Press International
GOTEBORG, Sweden — Playing in torrential rain in Ullevi stadium, Aberdeen beat Real Madrid, 2-1, after extra time Wednesday night to win the Cup Winners' Cup of European soccer.

Substitute John Hewitt dived in to head the winner in the 22d minute of extra time after Eric Black's seventh goal for Aberdeen was canceled by a 14th-minute penalty from Juanito.

Hewitt's goal typified the perseverance of the Scots, and their desire to gallop forward at every opportunity. Peter Weir's determination won the ball from Juanito in Aberdeen's half, but the ball quickly found its way to Mark McGhee on the left wing. He made room for

a cross on the run that brushed the fingertips of Agustín, the Real Madrid goalkeeper, before Hewitt, who replaced a tired Black, headed the ball into the bottom corner of the net.

It was Aberdeen's first final, and the victory came against the team that the Scottish club's manager, Alex Ferguson, once held in awe.

"It was a magnificent performance," said Ferguson, who used to encourage his team before previous matches by reminding the players that they would not be facing Real Madrid. "We thoroughly deserved to win."

The team Aberdeen played Wednesday was a pale imitation of that which ruled Europe in the

late 1950s and early 1960s, when its current coach, Alfredo Di Stefano, was playing alongside Ferenc Puskas and scored in each of the club's five successive champions' cup triumphs.

From the outset Aberdeen hounded the Spanish team, which had its foreigners — Johnny Metgod of the Netherlands and Uli Stielike of West Germany — to thank for what little composure it showed.

After dominating the early part of extra time, Real Madrid's best chance of rescuing the match came one minute from the end, when substitute José Salguero struck a 20-meter free kick inches wide of the Aberdeen goal.

Van Brocklin: Happiest When Mad

By Jim Murray
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — If they have a football team somewhere in the great beyond, they're in trouble. The Dutchman is coming and he's not going to like it.

Norm Van Brocklin never saw a football team he liked. He wasn't too crazy about the individual players, either.

Dutch didn't demand perfection. It wasn't good enough. The impossible he could put up with. The legendary he thought he had coming to him.

Van Brocklin was himself legendary with a football. If he had to, he could put a pass through a keyhole in Cucamonga in the fog with Gino Marchetti pulling his ear off.

Van Brocklin, who died last week, went through life at a snail. In a way, I didn't blame him. One of the sure-fire hall of fame prospects from the first time he picked up a football, he had to go through the indignity of being platooned when he joined the pros. When the platooning was with Bob Waterfield, he didn't tear up any locker rooms, but when it came with the succession of scatter-arms the Los Angeles Rams thought were quarterbacks, he began to chew the carpet. Or his blockers.

Van Brocklin felt the whole world was in a blitz defense. He once asked an offensive lineman, "Did you come to play football, or is the need to play on a field trip?" He once recommended that his defensive secondary put in turnstiles.

Next to his tongue, his sole offensive weapon was his right arm. But it was awesome. He always thought a quarterback should run only from sheer terror. When Fran Tarkenton first came in the National Football League and Van Brocklin got him, he sourly predicted Tarkenton's wild scrambling would result in his "getting picked up in a bag."

They made Van Brocklin coach of an expansion team, the Minne-

sota Vikings, which was a dirty trick. If ever any coach needed a bunch of efficient, still-in-their-prime veterans, he did. After looking over his charges on the first day, he characterized them as "a bunch of stiffs."

It was accurate enough, heaven knows. Accuracy was Van Brocklin's long suit. Unfortunately, it made all the morale effect of a blocked kick. Once, when one of his offensive players was being eaten alive by Doug Atkins or some other moving tree trunk and complained he couldn't handle the monster, Van Brocklin asked sweetly, "Why don't you try kissing him?"

He had no use for the press. Which didn't make him all bad. He considered the Los Angeles in particular "a bunch of phony intellectuals." The wounds from the days when he was, gallingly, the No. 2 quarterback were deep. He never said a bad word about Bob Waterfield, but when they wanted him to share starting time with Bill Wade, he wanted someone prosecuted.

The trouble with Wade, he once told a writer over a beer, "is you never can tell whether his passes are coming or going."

You look in the record book and you get the idea a 20-yard-gainer was a swing pass to Van Brocklin, a safety valve. He threw 127 interceptions, but most of them were as good as punts. Better. He once gained 554 yards passing in a single game.

He wasn't always right. I was standing with him in a crowd at the Post and Paddock bar in Miami Beach on the eve of the 1969 Super Bowl game. "Mr. Namath," Van Brocklin said with a wicked grin, "will be playing in his first professional game tomorrow."

If Van Brocklin gets a team where all the ends are Fears and Hirsch and Boyd, all the backs are Younger and Towler and Kalmir and Quinlan and all the others block and tackle correctly, he is going to be depressed.

And if there isn't some fuzzy-



Norm Van Brocklin

checked college kid with a degree in psychology posing some questions in the postgame interview, he is going to want to be traded. He was the last guy to beat the Green Bay Packers in a championship game but, when asked his opinion of the super Green Bay teams that came afterward, he sniffed, "They're boring."

Van Brocklin's idea of real heaven was a goal-line fumble he could sink his teeth — and sarcasm — in. Asked once to sum up his early Minnesota teams, he scratched his head, giggled and allowed: "Well, I got five guys in the wrong position and forty guys in the wrong position."

Van Brocklin was happiest when he was mad. He was happy a lot.

Malone, Toney Lead 76ers To 87-81 Victory Over Bucks

United Press International
PHILADELPHIA — Moses Malone scored 26 points and Andrew Toney added 20, including three crucial points in the final minutes Wednesday night, to lift the Philadelphia 76ers to an 87-81 victory over the Milwaukee Bucks in the Eastern Conference finals of the National Basketball Association playoffs.

"We're 6-0 [in the playoffs] but we haven't had an easy one yet," said the 76er coach, Billy Cunningham. "It was a defensive battle. Both teams are so well prepared that they can shut the other team down. We played outstanding defense late in the game and Malone started dominating the boards."

The 76ers held a 2-0 advantage in the best-of-seven series, which moves to Milwaukee for Games 3 and 4 on Saturday and Sunday. The Western Conference finals, in which the Los Angeles Lakers and San Antonio Spurs have each won a game, were to resume Friday in San Antonio, Texas.

The Bucks rallied from an 11-point deficit to tie the game, 80-80, on a hook shot by Bob Lanier with 3:10 left to play. But the 76ers then

held the Bucks to a single free throw and took the lead for good on a corner jumper by Maurice Cheeks with 2:43 to go.

After Bobby Jones blocked a driving layup by Brian Winters, the 76ers converted on a dunk by Julius Erving to go up by four. After a free throw by Lanier, Toney canned a jumper with 38 seconds left and added an insurance free throw 27 seconds later.

"I was on the other side and I went over to stop him," Jones said.

NBA PLAYOFFS

"He was going strong to the basket and I didn't think he was going to do anything fancy. I just wanted to get a piece of the ball."

"I thought Bobby got a little more than he should on that play," said Don Nelson, the Bucks' coach, who pointed out that Winters was knocked to the floor on the play. "But he made a great play, that's for sure. I'll give him that."

Malone, who was held to 14 points in Sunday's opener, had 17 rebounds while Cheeks contributed 15 points. Marques Johnson led the Bucks with 25, and Sidney Moncrief rebounded from a lackluster

seven-point outing on Sunday to score 21.

Malone led an 11-2 surge over the final 4:17 of the third quarter after the Bucks closed a seven-point deficit to 60-59 on Johnson's jumper. Jones sparked the surge with a tap-in, and Malone later hit an 18-foot jumper and three free throws to give the 76ers a 71-61 lead entering the final period.

Toney's jumper and Malone's dunk gave Philadelphia its biggest lead, 77-66, with 9:10 left before the Bucks ran off a 14-3 spurt as Moncrief and Johnson combined for nine points to force the tie.

The Bucks held Philadelphia to two field goals in seven minutes to grab a 15-10 lead late in the first quarter behind Moncrief's eight points. But the 76ers scored the next eight points to get the lead back and held a 20-18 advantage at the end of the quarter.

Malone scored seven straight points early in the second quarter to boost Philadelphia to a 28-22 lead and the 76ers maintained the advantage through the second quarter, leading at halftime, 43-39. The lead reached seven points early in the third quarter before the Bucks surged to draw within a point.

Mr. May Blooms for the Islanders

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

EDMONTON, Alberta — In the elegant lobby of the Westin Hotel, only a few feet from the elevators, the silver Stanley Cup glimmers atop a glittering display of more than a dozen National Hockey League trophies.

As the Islanders go on or from their rooms, they can't help but see, and perhaps be inspired by, the cup that they are hoping to drink champagne out of for a fourth consecutive year. It has become part of the team's heritage and part of the players' lives.

For the first time in 1980, Bryan Trottier took it home and slept with it. That same year Clark Gillies poured water in the cup and let the German shepherd, Hombro, drink out of it. And when Gillies learned that some people thought that was sacrilegious, he shrugged.

"Why not?" the big left wing said, "it's a good god."

And there on the shelf below the Stanley Cup in the display is the Conn Smythe Trophy, awarded each year to the most valuable player of the entire playoffs, the trophy that Mike Bossy, Butch Goring and Bryan Trottier have won during the Islanders' reign, the trophy that Billy Smith somehow has not won.

If baseball's Reggie Jackson is Mr. October, hockey's Billy Smith is Mr. May. And perhaps this May, the Islanders' goaltender will finally win the Conn Smythe Trophy.

Although the voting by a hockey writers' panel is ostensibly based on the entire playoffs, the emphasis invariably emerges from the Stanley Cup final.

If the Islanders go on to win another cup in the four-of-seven-game series with the Edmonton Oilers that was to resume here Thursday night, the memory of Smith's performance in Tuesday night's 2-0 opener may be enough to earn him the votes.

"One of his classics, maybe the

classic," says Bill Torrey, the general manager. "He's had a few, but it's tough not to believe this ranks right at the top."

Tuesday night's performance, however, occurred in the opener of the Stanley Cup final, when the pattern of the series is often established. It occurred on a night when the Islanders suddenly found themselves without their designated sniper, Bossy, out with "severe tonsillitis," on a night when the Oilers were greeted with a five-minute standing ovation in the Northlands Coliseum; on a night after the lead editorial in The Edmonton Journal had referred to the three-time champions as "these Bozos from the Island."

All the psychology appeared to be tilted in the Oilers' favor — the Oilers with The Great Gretzky, the Oilers who had averaged more than 6 goals in their 12 previous playoff games, the Oilers who had scored a record 424 goals during the season. But with his 35 saves, Smith shut out the Oilers and reversed the psychology.

"The Bozos from the Island" not only scored a shutout, but also did it with Bossy back in his hotel room. Now the young Oilers must be wondering if they are really ready to challenge the old pros who snatched the home-ice advantage in a game that deserves to be put in a time capsule.

On Wednesday, the Oilers coach, Glen Sather, attempted to rewrite the psychology by charging that Smith had played like a maniac and would end up killing somebody. He alluded to the goaltender's slashing of Glenn Anderson.

Hagler Bout Postponed

United Press International

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Marvin Hagler, the world middleweight champion, has injured his left knee and consequently postponed until May 27 his title defense against Wilford Scypion. The fight had originally been scheduled for Friday.

son with his big stick midway in the first period. Smith, never an angel, has heard all that before. And all that is designed to intimidate him or the referee, if not both.

"The game was perhaps the classic for the Islanders as a team. 'Little things,' Torrey says, 'Positioning and checking. Thinking about preventing rather than charging around. Getting a piece of the other guy.'"

Over the Islanders' last four playoff years, they have a 54-13 record in games when Smith was the goaltender, including 10-3 this year, including 19-3 in his last 22 games, and including 30-6 at Nassau Coliseum, where the series will return for Saturday night's third game and Tuesday night's fourth.

"I had that feeling in my gut," Smith said after the game. "But I was really worried, let me tell you."

When he's worried, that's when Smith is usually at his best. He often talks about being worried or "scared" in the playoffs, but he means being scared of losing, not of anybody or anything else — except for having to play without a mask, as he did momentarily after it had been knocked off.

"I've never played without a mask," he said, "and I certainly don't want to start now."

During the long and sometimes dreary regular season, Smith isn't always at his best.

"But in the playoffs, he's a different goaltender as well as a different person," Arbour said. "You leave him alone. You don't tell him anything. He knows how he plays the game. The playoffs is no time to tell him something that might confuse him. And in the playoffs, it seems like he hardly talks to anybody."

Among the Islanders, the bearded, 32-year-old goaltender is the closest to being an island unto himself.

"You don't try to control Smith," Denis Potvin once said, "you just put a coral around him."

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	17	12	.584	0
Seattle	16	12	.571	1 1/2
San Diego	15	13	.538	2 1/2
Toronto	15	13	.538	2 1/2
Cleveland	14	13	.519	3 1/2
Chicago	13	14	.481	4 1/2
Detroit	12	15	.448	5 1/2
New York	11	16	.406	6 1/2

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	18	12	.600	0
Texas	17	13	.565	1 1/2
Kansas City	13	13	.500	3 1/2
Oakland	14	15	.481	2 1/2
Chicago	12	15	.448	4 1/2
Minnesota	12	15	.448	4 1/2
Seattle	11	16	.406	5 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	15	11	.577	0
Atlanta	14	12	.538	1 1/2
St. Louis	13	13	.500	2 1/2
San Francisco	12	14	.462	3 1/2
New York	11	15	.423	4 1/2
Chicago	9	17	.346	6 1/2

Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	15	11	.577	0
Atlanta	14	12	.538	1 1/2
St. Louis	13	13	.500	2 1/2
San Francisco	12	14	.462	3 1/2
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Black Markets

Transition

FOOTBALL

ATLANTA—Signed Brian Clark, place-

holder, to a free agent contract.

CLEVELAND—Signed Rocky Blech, wide

receiver, Mike McClure, guard, Thomas

Haskins, tackle, and Howard McGee, line-

backer.

DALLAS—Traded Jay Sully, tight end, to

the Chicago Bears for an undrafted 1984

draft choice.

HOUSTON—Signed Tony Bates and Sven

Hassler, linebackers, Phillip Frye and

Michael Wilkins, running backs; Vic Jackson,

quarterback, Melvin Jones, guard, Billy

Kick, center, Gary Mitchell, offensive tackle,

Joe Collins, noseguard, Michael Torrier,

running back, George Williams, defensive back,

Rob Williams, defensive end.

NEW ENGLAND—Signed Mike Boss,

placekicker, to a multiyear contract. Signed

Douglas Lund, running back, Tom Mui, wide

receiver, Doug Howard, offensive lineman,

and Ed Reynolds, linebacker, to free agent

contracts. Announced the retirement of John

Hannibal, guard.

NEW YORK JETS—Signed John Walker,

defensive tackle.

PITTSBURGH—Signed Roosevelt

Strawbridge, defensive back, signed Russ

Joyner, linebacker, Pete Rostkowski, defensive

end, and Russ Graham, offensive lineman, to

free agent contracts.

SEATTLE—Signed Garry Pooten, running

back, to a free agent contract.

UNITED STATES FOOTBALL LEAGUE

